INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
15

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIX NO 258 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SETTLEMENT WITH CONGRESS, IMMEDIATE NEED.

CONGRESS CABINET AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Hijli And Chittagong Can't Be Ignored

QUESTIONS BEFORE ENSUING MEETING

The news has been confirmed that a short notice urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress is going to be held in Bombay on the 7th of this month to consider the political situation in the light of he happenings in Bengal.

MAHATMA PERTURBED.

Although official information is late in coming, it is pretty certain that Mahatmaji is very much perturbed by the reports of the Hijli and Chittagong incidents.

WHEN HE WILL RETURN.

Looking to the present programme of the R.T.C., it is evident that its proceedings will continue till the beginning of December after which Gandhiji may fulfil certain engagements on the Continent. The earliest that he can be in India is the middle of January.

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG.

The Congress Cabinet may incidentally consider the situation arising out of the R.T.C. proceedings. It is impossible, in any event, that Hijli and Chittagong incidents aggravated, as they are, by the new Ordinance can go ignored.

WHAT STEP WILL CONGRESS ADOPT?

It, however, remains to be seen what exactly will be the immediate steps that the Working Committee will recommend. Sjts. Subash Chandra Bose and Nirmal Chandra Chander have been specially invited to come down to Bombay for this urgent meeting.

The news of the meeting was confirmed by the Headquarters of the local Congress.

STOP PRESS

A WORDY DUEL.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

This afternoon I had to witness an unfortunate wordy duel between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. S. R. Bomanji who has come from America on way to India. When Mr. Bomanji advised Mr. Shaukat Ali not to play in the hands of interested Britishers by going to the length of asking for representation for the European minority, Mr. Shaukat Ali furiously hit him back with the retort:

"What shall I do? I am determined to ally myself with Britishers. We shall break you up."

Mr. Bomanji asked Mr. Shaukat Ali to cool down and to get over the mood of his present improper mind. At this Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai told Mr. Bomanji that Mr. Shaukat Ali will be the Carson of the Indian Ulstor.

PARLIAMENT MEETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Captain Fitzroy was re-elected Speaker when the newly elected House of Commons met to-day. The House then proceeded to swearing in of members. It will not assemble for formal opening before next Tuesday.

Mr. George Lansbury was to-day unanimously elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Unabated confidence was expressed in Mr. Arthur Henderson who was invited to remain Leader of the Labourites.

Sir Austen Chamberlain will not be a member of the new Government, he having decided to renounce claims to office in order to give younger men a chance.—Reuter.

DELHI DESPATCH TO WHITEHALL?

Situation In India Getting Worse

PLAYING WITH COMMUNALISM WILL NOT DO

The development in the political situation in India has begun to cause great uncertainty about the prospects of the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi had a prolonged interview with Premier MacDonald lasting for fifty minutes.

SETTLE WITH CONGRESS.

Our Staff Correspondent in his cable says that he understands that the Government of India have sent a despatch to the British Government drawing attention to the growing tension in the political atmosphere in this country and urging that a satisfactory settlement with the Congress was imperative.

THE MAIN POINT

"The main point is now to satisfy the Congress and not how to satisfy Muslims and the Muslim opposition cannot be urged any longer to put aside the Congress view, though it may be used for delaying final transfer of power." This is reported to be the views expressed by the Civilians.

CONGRESS HOLDS KEY TO COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT ?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON. Nov. 3.

It is reported that during morning talks with Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare the premier found that there was a great deal of divergence of views between the two.

Sir Samuel Hoare on behalf of the Tories is reported to have taken a very different point of view from that of Lord Sankey.

The Tories have not moved slightest degree forward from the position indicated by Lord Peel at the January Session. The Liberals on the other hand seem to favour Lord Sankey's views.

SAPRU-PREMIER TALKS

The Priemier discussed the situation with Dr. Sapru, who had last week threatened to leave for India on the 13th instant, unless tangible reason was given to postpone his departure.

It is understood the Premier has established friendly relations with him. Dr. Sapru urged the Premier to state the national Government's position, regarding the transfer of responsibility in the centre. He also maintained that it was useless and dangerous to hold back the responsibility in the absence of communal settlement.

The Aga Khan, on his return from 10 Downing Street, seemed very worried. The reason it is stated, was very strong representation made by the Indian Government to His Majesty's Government to arrive at an amicable settlement with the Indian leaders.

It is understood that the Indian Government has stated that the situation in India is getting worse and everything depends upon the peaceful settlement of the political situation. It has been urged that the Muslims have had very bad press in India and that the position of Muslim leaders in London was getting very dubious.

CONGRESS TO BE SATISFIED.

The Civilian officers are reported to have expressed opinion that the main point is how to satisfy the Congress and not how to satisfy Muslims and the Muslim opposition cannot be urged any longer to put aside Congress view.

One may use it for delaying final transfer of power, but immediate settlement with the Congress is the greatest need of the day.

The Aga Khan's discussions with the Premier have not been very satisfactory to the Muslims. The Premier wanted to know whether there was any point on which the Muslims were prepared to yield in order to arrive at a settlement with the Hindus.

It was probably for the first time, anybody from among the British political leaders, had even asked such question of the Muslims.

Another point which Muslims were asked to consider, it is stated, was that any delay in settlement of the Indian question would not be in the interests of the Empire and that insistence on every point made by them showed want of appreciation of realities of the political situation.

WILL MUSLIMS BE GENEROUS?

The Premier urged upon the Muslims the necessity of coming to an agreement with the Hindus. He fully sympathised with their fears, but asked them to realise that the British Government also would be taking grave risks in transferring any responsibility to an untried democracy in India. He wanted Muslims to be prepared to take some risks at least. He hoped that as a result of a generous gesture on their part, they would find equally generous response from the Hindus.

It is believed that the Aga Khan will hold to-day a meeting of the entire Muslim delegation and send their considered reply to the Premier.

The Premier will again try with Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow whether Hindus and the Congress would be prepared to concede to the Muslim demands.

A WEEK'S TIME.

It is likely that compromise would be suggested to both the parties and they will be left to think over it during the week, so that when the Premier returns from Lousiemouth, he will have encouraging reply from both the Hindus and the Muslims.

Without such agreement the Premier fears it will be next to impossible for him to get nearer a solution of the Indian problem.

BRITISH CABINET

Baldwin To Occupy No. 11 Downing Street.

PREMIER CONSULTS FINANCIAL ADVISERS

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—During week-end Mr. MacDonald has been engaged on making selections for the new Cabinet with particular preference to the main problems likely to confront National Government and it is possible that the list of principal Ministers will be completed before his departure. Although naturally he has been having many consultations with his colleagues regarding this task it is understood Ministers chosen will be his personal selections based on their suitability for particular departments and their ability to work as a team. Although it is usual that Premier's principal lieutenant takes office as Chancellor of Exchequer and occupies official residence next to Ten Downing Street it is generally believed that departure from this practice will be made and that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will occupy No. 11 thus facilitating close personal contact with the Premier while taking some office other than Chancellorship which will relieve him of direct departmental cases.

A BUSY DAY.

Prime Minister has spent particularly busy day dealing with State matters preparatory to leaving to-morrow night for few days' rest at Lossiemouth. This afternoon Mr. MacDonald devoted himself to state affairs and had consultations with economists and financial advisers including Mr. Reginald McKenna, Sir Josiah Stamp and Lord MacMillan. He also attended meeting of Cabinet Committee which brought together among others Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Neville Chamberlain. King received Baldwin earlier and it is understood general political situation was discussed. Original cabinet of ten meets to-morrow. It is not anticipated that names of enlarged Cabinet will be issued before end of the week.—B. O. W.

GANDHI-"MAC" TALKS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi had fifty minutes conversation with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Downing Street this morning.

Mahatma Gandhi, whose first visit it was to Downing Street, arrived unescorted, dressed in his loin-cloth and wearing a khaddar cloak and sandals. His bare legs were whipped by extremely bitter wind, but Gandhiji was quite cheerful and smiling, and was obliging to photographers.

Prior to his visit to Mr. MacDonald, Gandhiji had conversation with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for half an hour.

It is believed that the minorities question, in the solution of which a deadlock was reached during the Hindu-Muslim discussions, was the subject of attention and that Mr. MacDonald, as Chairman of the Minorities Committee, will make strenuous efforts to get the delegates to reach an agreement when it next assembles.—Reuter.

ARREST UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

FARIDPUR, Nov. 3.

Mr. Bagala Prassanna Guha Roy, a prominent Congress worker and the first person in the District to be convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement, was arrested on Sunday under the new Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

M. N. ROY REFUSES TO LEAVE HIS CELL.

:o:

Protest Against Trial In Jail.

BUT JUDGE ORDERS ATTENDANCE BY FORCE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 3.

M. N. Roy's sessions trial before Mr. Hamilton could not be taken up earlier than 2-30 p.m. as English-knowing assessors were not available to-day.

REFUSED TO ATTEND COURT.

Roy refused to come from his cell to the court held in the jail, but sent an application which was returned. Roy was asked to be present personally. He refused to come and it was then ordered that should be brought by force. He entered the court room accompanied by the jail officer and four jail orderlies.

PROTEST AGAINST FORCE.

Roy remarked that the Court was not legally constituted, and protested at having been brought by force. He handed in two applications and observed that he had no information about the date of trial till October 31. His Counsel, Mr. Munshi, would not be free before the 10th. He would apply to the High Court for transfer of the case.

COURT IN JAIL.

Roy objected to holding the sessions court in the jail. The court adjourned the case till the 12th to enable Roy to make arrangements regarding representation by Counsel and move the High Court if he wanted to.—A.P.

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES

Pro-Government Total Of 554

LONDON, Nov. 2.

With the declaration of the poll for the English Combined Universities the membership of new House of Commons is complete. The following is the final state of parties:—

Conservatives	**473**
National Labour	**13**
Simon Liberals	**35**
Samuel Liberals	**33**
This makes pro-Government total of 554.	
The Opposition Labbour	50
Lloyd George Independent Liberals	4
Other Independents	7
	64

Altogether Government candidates polled over 14-1/4 million votes, approximately double the votes of their opponents.—Reuter.

ENGLISH COMBINED UNIVERSITIES Result Of Election

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The result of the election for two seats in the House of Commons from the English Combined Universities is as follows:—Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Independent), the sitting member, 5096 votes, Sir Reginald Craddock (Conservative) 4858, Williams (Labour) 1748, Sir William Jowitt (National Labour) 3632. Nicholson (New Party) 461. No change.

Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General, was formerly elected as Liberal for Preston in 1929, but he resigned his seat, and was re-elected when he joined the Labour Party. He now stood as a National Labourite in support of Mr. MacDonald.

Miss Rathbone and Miss Megan Lloyd George are the only non-Conservative women elected.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Conservatives Gain Upper Hand.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The polling occurred in Municipal elections in over 800 cities and boroughs of England and Wales. The Conservatives have gained 149 seats and lost three, while Labour has gained 5 and lost 206. The final results will be known on Tuesday evening. All the members of the 28 borough councils of London retire this year (Elections in London are triennial). One-third members of each borough and the city council elsewhere compulsorily retire every year.

About 20 important provincial towns are ruled by Labour Councils.

LAHORE THIRD CONSPIRACY CASE.

Magistrate's "No" To Accused.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The application field yesterday by eight accused in the Third Conspiracy case praying for certain privileges has been rejected by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate.

In the course of his order, the Magistrate said that he could not interfere with the jail arrangements for the accused.

In reply to accused Kalian singh's request that he be let out on bail as he was suffering from Pthysis, the Magistrate informed the accsed that he had sent his application to the Superintendent of the jail for investigation. He asked the accused to put up an application for counsel at State expense which he promised to forward to Government.

Accused Krantikumar on behalf of all the accused then informed the Court that they were dissatisfied with his orders and that henceforth they would not participate in the proceedings and would go on hunger strike.

The accused want to move the High Court for transfer of the case.—A.P.

FRESH DISLOCATION ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

A press communique from Victoria terminus says:—Due to washaway between Lasalgaon and Manmad on the North-East Main Line, through running is interrupted. The Calcutta mails via Nagpur and Cheoki, the Delhi Express and the Parcel Express trains will run via Dhond and Manmad. The Punjab Mails between Bombay and Delhi will be cancelled.

The Nagpur Express and the Allahabad Express will not run between Bombay and Bhusaval.

Number 11, 13, 12 and 14 North-east Passenger will be transhipped at site.

Through-running is expected to be resumed within four days.—A.P.

Washaway In Bhusawal Line.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bhusawal, G.I.P. Railway wires under date November 3:—

Due to the washaway of the arch of a bridge between Lasalgaon and Summit, all through mail, express and parcel trains will be diverted on and from to-day and until further advice via Dhond and Manmad. Passenger trains will be transhipped.

U. P. AGRARIAN CRISIS

Congress Leaders And Officials In Conference.

BOTH SIDES TAKE STIFF STAND

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The Conference between Congress leaders and officials took place to-day but the proceedings were strictly confidential.

However, it is gathered that the Congress leaders adopted a stiff attitude. The officials were also firm in their view.—A. P.

Satisfactory Results Anticipated

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A conference between Government officers and Congress leaders in connection with the remissions of rent in the Allahabad District will be held, probably this afternoon.

Government, it is stated, will be represented by Mr. V. N. Mehta, Commissioner of Allahabad, Mr. Bomford, Collector, and Mr. K. N. Knox, Settlement Commissioner, and the Congress by Mr. P. D. Tandon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. V. N. Tewary and one or two others.

Satisfactory results are anticipated.—A.P.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON SIR S. HOARE

North-West Frontier And Sind Questions

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Since the arrival of Sir Abdul Qaiyum and Khan Bahadur Bhutto last week, the Moslems have been giving consideration to questions connected with the North-West Frontier and Sind.

It is understood that the delegation has decided to request the Aga Khan to write to Sir Samuel Hoare that a deputation of the entire Moslem delegation desires to wait on him in connection with matters concerning these two provinces.—Reuter's R T C Special.

POWERS OF FEDERAL COURT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The creation of a Federal Court with both original and appellate jurisdiction is recommended by the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee dealing with the Federal Court.

The necessity for such a court was recognised by all members who agreed that it was required both to interpret and safeguard the constitution, prevent encroachment by one Federal organ upon another's sphere and to guarantee the integrity of the compact between the various federated units out of which the federation itself sprang.

The Committee recommend that the Court should be created and its composition and jurisdiction defined by the Constitution Act itself.—Reuter.

PREMIER LUNCHES WITH KING.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr MacDonald lunched with the King to-day.

It is probable that names of principal members of Cabinet may be announced to-night.—Reuter.

DASH TO AUSTRALIA

Record Breaking Flight.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Basrah.—Airman Butler who is making record breaking dash to Australia arrived at Shaibah and departed at 4-30 a.m. (G. M. T.) on Tuesday for Karachi.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Add up your WANTS here for payment of

Rupee One

for first Sixteen Words

One Anna

for Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A Smart HINDU VEGETARIAN LADY as COMPANION TUTOR to three girls. Must be willing to accompany family outside Bombay. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Write with full particulars and qualifications and minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 1226 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6140

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN experienced in Flour Line. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1228 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6143

APPOINTMENTS WAITING FOR GRADUATE TEACHERS (up-country), LADY-DOCTORS, NURSE (MIDWIFERY-COMPOUNDING), LADY MUSIC GUJARATI, KNOWING Harmonium, Dilruba Satar, etc., One experienced Butler. See personally, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY 106/110 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R6143A

WANTED for Maternity Hospital in Bombay. Two HINDOO or CHRISTIAN NURSES, with good knowledge of English. One qualified, another probationer with some experience. Apply Box No. 1225 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6114

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to canvas orders in Bombay City for high class pure Swadeshi Cigarettes. Good Commission offered. Apply in person, 1st Floor, 126, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.
A R 6130

WANTED—RESPECTABLE PERSONS on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. P. M. to open branches and Sale Depots for our Tea packed and loose, medicines etc. Investment of Rs. 100/- or such essential. INLAND TRADERS' (INDIA) LTD., 42, Beniapola Lane, CALCUTTA.
A W.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Qualified and competent ACCOUNTANTS, STATION MASTERS, COMPOUNDERS, LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATORS, YARD FOREMEN AND SHUNTERS. And for Bombay, HEAD TIME-KEEPERS, SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and ELECTRICIANS. Apply immediately in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractor, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R6095

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO LET or LEASE—SPACIOUS GODOWNS and VACANT LAND at Anjirwadi, Mazgaon. Apply to the WALLACE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
R6143

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

TUITIONS—LAW STUDENT with Sanskrit, Mathematics requires tuitions can teach other subjects too. Apply Box No. 1227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R6141

SUCCESS GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Multi Jetha Building, Princess Street.
E R6142

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

Lost & Found.

LOST—ONE BOUND VOLUME of Counter Foil Pay-in Slips of Central Bank J. B. V. a/c. for years 1929-1931. Finder will please return to Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
P B R 6131

Hotels.

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with Electric Lights and all home comforts. Book for Diwali. Bungalow to let.
C R 6127

Profession

AMERICAN COTTON EXPERT'S OPEN CHALLENGE! No fees, no risks! Make profits on our investments! Weekly one "Certainty" rupees twenty-five if fails rupees fifty back! Two "Weekly Certainties" rupees fifteen failing rupees fifty! Daily one certainty refundable on demand any day rupees ten, failing three consecutive days rupees fifteen back. Rupees five two figures same terms! Meet personally any day PROFESSOR SPENCER, "Sunrise Office", 107, Esplanade Road, 4 to 9 p.m.
P R6147

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of SHRIDHAR MAHADEO PENDSE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly in employ in the General Post Office and a retired Pensioner at the date of his death, a widower, ... deceased.

Dr. VINAYAK NARAYAN BHAJEKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Surgeon, practising at Garden Lane, off Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay the Executor named in the last Will and Testament of Shridhar Mahadeo Pendse, the deceased abovenamed, ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty One and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 6th day of October, 1931.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR GUPTE & KOTHARE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3870

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
Modified up to the 19-9-1930.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 3rd day of December 1931, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Warden Road between the Air Compressor Station and the Promenade known as the Scandal point.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during the office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 3rd day November, 1931.

Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.
3873

NOTICE.

The Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at 5 per cent by the Ahmedabad Municipality for asphalt roads and electric installation in two instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs each under their General Department Resolution No. 2441, dated the 17th September, 1931. The Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on the 30th November, 1931. The Municipality proposes to invest in this loan from about Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs out of its own various funds in addition to the amount to be raised from the public. Sealed tenders are invited from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before the 14th November, 1931. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality on application. Interest will be paid from 30th November, 1931, or from the date on which the amount of the debentures allotted in full is paid into the Municipal Treasury, whichever is later.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVALANKAR,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
19th October, 1931.
3825

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING LATRINES AND URINALS over the existing High Power Gas Station at Mathew Rd. will be received not later than 1 P.M (B.T.) on Friday the 13th day of November 1931. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK.
Ag. City Engineer.
Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1931.
3872

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
100 p.c. NATURAL COLOUR SCREEN OPERETTA
'SONG OF THE WEST'
featuring
JOHN BOLES AND VIVIENNE SEGAL
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
A TENSE ALL-TALKING DRAMA.
"THE OUTSIDER"
featuring
JOAN BARRY, HAROLD HUTH
THE ENTHRALLING STORY OF A MEDICAL MAN IN LOVE

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE GREAT AIR-THRILLER.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK & H. CHANDLER
THE STORY OF A COWARD TO A NATION.
BUT HERO TO THE GIRL HE LOVED.

YES—It's a Public—Verdict
FOR
THE "KRISHNA TONE"
HARISCHANDRA
100 PER CENT TALKING AND SINGING.
NOW SHOWING AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
Featuring
Master MOHMAD and Miss NILAM
See and Hear sweet songs—Delightful dialogue—exciting scenes incomparable patience and preservance of a King of Ayodha.
Hundreds have shed tears during the heart-splitting scenes of this Picture.
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.
TIME: 4; 7-15; 10-30 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE. New Charni Road.

B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK
Location—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.
OPENING TO-MORROW
AT 6. P. M. SHARP!
LOOK OUT FOR OUR SPECIAL FEATURE
Beautiful & Popular Star Dancer
Madamme Nina
In Her Latest Continental & Oriental Dances!

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM
Nur Jehan
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.
An All Star Cast Production.
Featuring
Vimala and Nayampally.
Directed by EZRA MIR.
Nur Jehan
One of the most romantic tales of the glorious Moghul Era in India.
An Imperial Super Epic.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6813	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	13 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	'.....	@ 13 Dec.
Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	... ..	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	from Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 ,,

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N B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.
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Post Box No. 73, Lahore.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Gangji, who has been appointed Receiver of the assets of the firm of Ghella Versi & Co., by an Order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1654 of 1928 and on account and at the risk of Tulsidas Mohnaji alias Ranooji Sinde, Vithal Mohnaji alias Ranooji Sinde and Maruti Bapuji Sinde, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees Ghella Versi & Co. by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th August 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th November 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those prices of Pension and Tax tenure land with chawls, stables &c., standing thereon situate at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, admeasuring about 979.2 1237.9 and 1393.4 square yards respectively and bearing Street Nos. 557 and 557 (B, C, D. and E.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

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Building St. No. 149-150; Case No. 149; New Souter Street, Agripada.

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MANAPMAN
SATURDAY 7-11-31 at 8-30 P. M.
DRAUPADI
SUNDAY 8-11-31 at 3 P.M.
'YEKACH PYALA'
FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY ONLY
TUESDAY 10-11-31 at 3 P.M.
"SWAYAMWAR"
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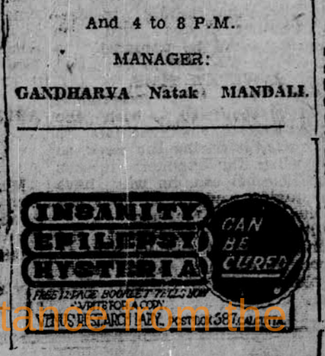
GANDHARVA Natak MANDALI.



BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

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	Rs.
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Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Subo, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amounts to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

E. H. GRAY,
Manager.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

Nationalisation Of Banks.

(BY—G. D. H. COLE.)

In the past, we have all been told again and again that it is vitally necessary to avoid any political interference with the banking system, which must be left free to do its highly technical work in its own way. But it is now clear that banking and politics cannot be divorced, and that, unless the State takes steps to control the bankers, the bankers will inevitably control the State. Banking policy, whether we like it or not, is a most important part of politics, and unless, the politicians and the banks pull the same way, and follow a common politely, it will be not the banker but the politicion who will find his schemes brought to nothing as soon as international complications arise.

It is not necessary to attribute this situation to any deliberate and carefully matured conspiracy of the bankers against the public. The power has fallen into their hands by the logic of events, far more than they have consciously planned to make it their own. But the result is the same. Statesmen attempting to govern within the limits of a national policy are helpless in face of the vicissitudes of the world financial system which is the bankers' province.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

There are in this matter at present three distinct schools of thought among those who agree upon the necessity of drastic changes in our banking policy. One of these schools holds that the powers possessed by the State are already adequate, without any direct measure of socialisation, if they are rightly used. The problem it is said, is to secure a management of currency and credit designed to make possible a fuller development of our economic resources through cheaper and more abundant money; and this object can be pursued with ease and safety now that we are temporarily at least rid of the ever-present fear of a drain of gold. The suspension of the gold standard is, on this showing, the opportunity for an expansionist policy: and it is urged that a Chancellor who firmly presses for this policy can secure its adoption through the Bank of England without any direct measure of socialisation.

A second school of thought urges, with the same objects in mind, the complete socialisation of the Bank of England. The Bank, it is urged, is at present a private corporation dominated by the financiers of the City of London, and prone to take the point of view of the City rather than of industry or of the community as a whole. The personnel of the Bank's directors, it is argued, needs substantial amendments; and the Bank itself, wielding so great a power for good or ill in our international dealings as well as at home, ought to be a responsible institution under full and direct public control. This has been in the past the policy of the Labour Party, which has advocated the socialisation of the Bank of England, and its reconstitution as a public corporation under the State with a governing body representative of industry and of the consuming public as well as of commerce and finance.

PROBLEM TO BE FACED

But there is a third school of thought which holds strongly that such a measure will not go nearly far enuogh, and will largely fail of its effect unless it is extended to cover the great Joint Stock Banks as well. This school points out that the problem to be faced includes not only the reform of monetary policy, in order to secure a more abundant supply of credit, but also an effective guidance of this credit into the right channels of economic development. Under our present financial system, the Bank of England's policy is concerned mainly with the total volume of credit, which it regulates primarily in accordance with international considerations, whereas the Joint Stock Banks are concerned with the distribution of this volume of credit among the several applicants for bank advances. Socialisation of the Bank of England would, to a great extent, give the State control over the volume of credit; and it would doubtless also enable the State to influence, up to a point the policy of the Joint Stock Banks in its distribution. But it would not give the State any direct or at all complete control in this sphere; nor would it enable the State to tackle effectively the problem of those "frozen credits" which have arisen out of the Bank's past advances to industries now in a state of depression.

Now, the fundamental purpose of controlling the financial machine is not only to secure a currency system managed on expansionist principles, but also to secure effective leverage for a concerted policy of industrial reorganisation and development. For years past we have been watching the failure of the great basic industries to reorganise themselves, or to get free from the masses of bank indebtedness that are weighing them down and keeping up their costs of production. The number of businesses virtuallly in pawn to the banks can be reckoned in thousands; and clearly the policy of the banks, both in dealing with frozen credits and debentures and in making fresh advances to the depressed industries, is bound to be a very important factor in the work of reorganisation.

FROZEN CREDITS.

Most people will agree that these zrozen credits ought to be separated sharply from the ordinary short-term advances made by the banks, and somehow funded in the hands of a separate corporation, or series of corporations, on terms which will relieve the pressure upon industry, under the condition that industry, in return for this relief, takes effective steps to set its house in order. No less clearly, the granting of current advances ought to be closely connected with this policy and made conditional in the same way. If the State—as seems necessary in view of the prolonged failure of business to reorganise itself—is to be the primary agent in this work of industrial reconstruction, it is surely indispensable that the State shall have direct control of that part of the financial system through which the reorganised industries will get credit, as well as of the liquidation of the frozen credits already in existence. For these reasons. socialisation of the Joint Stock Bank seems, from the standpoint of national economic planning and development, the necessary complement to socialisation of the Bank of England.

REORGANISE BANK OF ENGLAN

This does not mean that either the Bank of England or the Joint Stock Banks ought to be taken over and run by the Treasury or on the lines of a Government department; for, as I have long urged, that form of socialisation is out of date. What is needed is to reorganise the Bank of England as a public corporation, similar to the Cestral Electricity Board, with a body of directors nominated and removable by the Government, and so constituted as to include represestative of industry and labour as well as of finance. I should be disposed to favour a small full-time governing body, broadly representative of these types of experience, aided by a larger court of goversors drawn directly from each of the main groups concerned in the efficient wroking of the Bank. Day-to-day political interference should be kept down to the absolute minimum; but there should be no doubt concerning the final control of the State through its power to appoint or remove the governors Its employees of the Central Electricity Board or the B.B.C.; but in matters of high policy it would be fully amenable to public control.

The Joint Stock Banks could be dealt with on similar lines, and reorganised in much the same way as public corporations under State control. For the present, in order to reduce changes in structure to the minimum and to avoid the creation of an instrument so large as to be unwieldy, it would be best to leave the Big Five in separate existence, only equipping them with new Boards of Directors appointed by the State in such a way as to ensure the closest contact and co-operation among them and between them as a group and the reformed Treasury and Bank of England. There has been far too little contact between the Central Bank and the Joint Stock Banks hitherto. Under the new system, they ought to work as closely related parts of a single unified machine, in the closest touch with the needs of industry and commerce as well as of finance.

At that point, for the time being, direct socialisation of our existing financial institutions had best stop short, though it may need to go farther at a later stage Bill brokers can be left, as now to borrow from the Joint Stock Banks or, on occasions of stringency, from the Bank of England, with the assurance that, if the banks are in the hands of the State, policy in financing the business of the broker will be effectively governed by consideration of the public interest. Much the same conditions apply to acceptance houses, except that these have larger resources of their own, and therefore rather more independence. The necessary degree of control over them could, however, be secured if the banks themselves were in public hands.

THREEFOLD AIM.

Broadly, then, our aims in bringing the financial machine under effective public control will be threefold. First, we must set out to secure that our international financial transactions on short term shall be so managed as at once to keep our foreign exchange position under satisfactory control and to ensure an adequate supply of credit and currency for the needs of domestic industry and commerce—"adequate" here meaning sufficient to permit a policy of industrial expansion leading to increased employment to be pursued. This is mainly a matter of the policy of the Central Bank to be brought under public control by the socialisation of the Bank of England. The second aim is to ensure the best possible use of the available supply of credit in order to incresae production and employment in the industries capable of expansion, and at the same time to liquidate speedily the to-heavy interest burdens on industry which are a legacy from the difficulties of recent years. This is to be achieved mainly by the socialisation of the Joint Stock Banks, accompanied by a drastic writing down of their "frozen" assets. The third aim is to stimulate home investment, and at the same time to limit overseas investment as nearly as possible to the real surplus available for this purpose, without cutting of such overseas loans (to India, for example) as are indispensable if we are to continue to receive the interest on our past lendings. This third aim involves considerations which would take me far beyond the scope of this article; but I shall hope to return to it at a later stage.

FIRST STEP.

Briefly, I conclude that the indispensable first step towards this three-fold policy is the complete socialisation of central and deposit banking—that is, of the Bank of England and of the "Big Five" Joint Stock Banks. Unless both these things are done, and done simultaneously, chaos is likely to result. For, if we try to nationalise only the Bank of England, we shall only start a disastrous tug-of-war for power between it and the Joint Stock Banks, whereas, if we socialise both the Bank and the Big Five, the control of the rest of the financial machine, while it presents big technical difficulties, will at once become a manageable problem. Nor will the State be able to take effective steps towards the rationalisation of industry until it has the Joint Stock Banks in its hands. On all accounts, therefore, socialisation of the key positions of the banking system is the necessary next step towards an effective policy of national planning and public control over economic affairs vital to the public interest.—The "New Statesman and Nation."

CONTRACT PAYMENT IN STERLING.

Chamber Of Commerce Resolution

The difficulties that have arisen between contractors in this country and suppliers abroad in consequence of the withdrawal from the gold standard were discussed at a general meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which had been specially called for the purpose. Mr. T. D. Barlow, the president, took the chair.

The discussion, which lasted for an hour and three-quarters fell under two headings. The first concerned contracts which had been entered into before the suspension of the gold standard, on September 21, in regard to which the foreign parties were insisting upon settlement at the gold parity rate of exchange. It was reported by numerous members that the resolution circulated last week by the Manchester Chamber has been used with good effect in their correspondence with foreign firms. Many such firms who had previously refused to complete contracts on the sterling basis had now resolved to do so.

After a large number of detailed difficulties had been considered, the meeting unanimously endorsed on behalf of the whole Chamber the resolution already adopted by the executive committees of the sections concerned, recommending all parties to insist upon the execution in sterling of all sterling contracts. This resolution is in the following terms:—

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce learns with regret that certain foreign suppliers who have sold goods under contracts for payment in pounds sterling have refused to deliver unless the Manchester buyers are prepared to meet the difference in exchange arising from the depreciation of the pound.

The Chamber draws attention to the fact that its members have in many cases resold the goods also in sterling, and will be obliged to observe their contracts, whilst other British houses who have contracted to pay for goods in foreign currency must also fulfil their contracts in spite of the losses involved.

The Chamber, therefore, recommends its members to insist upon their foreign suppliers fulfilling their contracts, and in case they should fail to do so recommends members to report the circumstances to the Chamber.

Fresh copies of the resolution are to be made available to members, and it is understood that the attitude advised by the Chamber in the resolution will be strictly maintained by Manchester traders as a body.

LATER DIFFICULTIES.

As far as the second problem of the contracts entered into after September 21 is concerned, the meeting disclosed a number of difficulties of quite a different character. It is still somewhat early to say how the various branches of trade will find it best to conduct business under the conditions of an exchange which is not pegged to the gold standard. A great deal depends upon the degree to which the forward exchange market in London functions in the different currencies. At present it is understood that only dollars and francs are being dealt in on any considerable scale.

No attempt was made by the meeting to reach any conclusions or to formulate any advice in regard to the future. The sole purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for views to be exchanged, and the president undertook at the conclusion that the Chamber would continue to keep in touch with the authorities in London and with the needs of the trading community in Manchester, and would call further meetings when ever it thought a useful purpose could be served.

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AGRICULTURE IN KASHMIR STATE.

METHODS PURSUED TO HELP THE RYOT.

(CONTRIBUTED).

During the last few days much has appeared in the press relating to the affairs of the Kashmir States and a good deal has been said with regard to the condition of the agriculturists in the State. 80 per cent of the population are agriculturists. Some centres of the administration suggest that the condition of these agriculturists is far from satisfactory and requires immediate redress. The majority of the State subjects are Muslims. The small Hindu minority consists of the "Pandit" population who have no avenue of livlihood save service and quilt driving and the Hindus of so-called lower classes whose occupation is domestic service or labour.

RYOTWARI SYSTEM.

The study of the land system of Kashmir is very instructive generally speaking the tenure of agricultural land is the same as what is known in British India as "Ryotwari", the incident of such tenue being that the State owns all the proprietory rights in land and that the holder for the time being is in the same position and enjoys the same rights, liberties and privileges as the occupant under the Land Revenue Code in British India. The Land Revenue Settlement of the State is now brought abreast with the system existing in the Punjab. The reforms in revenue assessment date so far back as the year 1887 when a British Officer, Sir Walter Lawrence, carried out a thorough survey settlement. Formerly the period of settlement was for 20 years but this has now been extended to 40 years thus ensuring, to certain extent, benefits of permanent settlement and at the same time making it possible for the State to secure all the advantages under the revision of settlement from time to time.

GRAIN CONTROL.

It has been long since a matter of grievance with the agriculturists in British India that the Revenue Settlement at shorter periods discourge the agriculturist from improving his land. By the time the agriculturist spends enough capital to effect improvements on his land and commences to derive benefits therefrom the time for the next settlement arrives, with the result that the revised assessment which is an enhanced one makes an exacting demand on the slender purse of the agriculturist who derives no benefit from the improvement of his lands and all incentive to improve land is scotched. The agriculturists Relief Act is in force in the State and saves the agriculturists from the clutches of usurers. The State has also provided for a system of a grain control whereby fair prices are assured to the producers and they are not left to the tender mercies of the middlemen and the violent fluctuations of the market. The "Tagavi" is administered by the State on liberal and generous principles. A large number of needy agriculturists are every year helped in nick of time to tide over difficulties and are thus saved from starvation and ruin. By far the most important step taken by the Durbar to relieve the agriculturists is the remission of revenue made from time to time.

REVENUE REMISSIONS.

In keeping with the ancient traditions the occasion of a Maharajah to the 'gadi' is made on occasion for remission. Events have proved that the remission is not parsimonious. Records show that such remissions are made in Kashmir on generous scale, and since the accession of the present Ruler to the 'gadi' remissions in revenue are whenever necessary granted from time to time without waiting for an occasion or event. It was only last year that the Maharajah granted large remissions with a view to relieve the agriculturists. The State has provided facilities in the matter of providing grazing land for cattle by charging next to nothing as the grazing fees and grazing is permitted in jungles and reserved forests free.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

The Co-operative Movement has taken a firm foothold and is in full swing and doing useful work. It appears from the administrative reports that 10 years back there were about 955 Societies with 29 lakhs of rupees as capital and that to-day there are 2916 Societies with 90 lakhs of rupees as working capital.

More primary schools have been opened and the Curricula have been the medical relief has not been lagging behind, and the expenditure in that Department has risen from 5 1|2 lakhs five years ago to over 12 lakhs of rupees last year.

The canal system has been considerably improved and although owing to the physical characteristic of the country each project involves enormous expenditure no hesitation is shown to undertake new enterprises.

"BIGAR" ABOLISHED.

In a review of the agricultural conditions of the State mention must be made of the abolition of Bigar (forced labour). The system of forced labour having its origin in the hoary past is still to be found in some of the most enlightened provinces of British India and inspite of educative public opinion it still exists in some form or other. The total abolition of the system in Kashmir State is therefore worthy of note.

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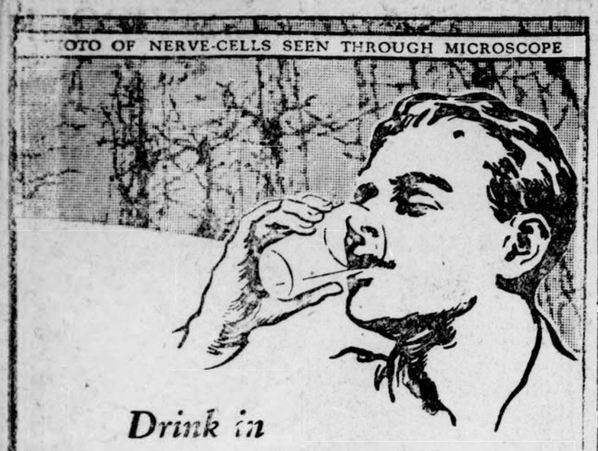
READY TO TAKE OVER THE BANK.

Labour's Control Scheme.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor General in the Labour Administration, speaking at Hull, said the Labour party had got a complete scheme ready, first of all to take over the Bank of England. They were going to control the joint stock banks as well and exercise a measure of control over the discount houses. They were not going to put the pound back on the gold standard, but they would have to have means available to keep the pound from going too low, and one of the means would be to have at the disposal of the Government the foreign investments of everyone in this country.

When they had controlled finance they would have half-controlled industry, and the aim of Labour's financial programme was to secure control of the organisation and operation of industry.



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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Silverash, Reay, Java.
Ranee, Palmer, Calcutta.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Chybassa, Grahen, Calcutta.
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.
Dura, Wheeler, Aden.
Trenenfels, Hassembiar, Karachi.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer Shineduger for Rangoon.
Steamer Schwazenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Baron Newland for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kenya, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Silverash:—The Volkart Bros, steamer Silverash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a general cargo.

S.S. Ranee:—The T M Co's steamer Ranee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcuttta with a general cargo.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden, with ballast.

S.S. Trenenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Trenenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, November 3.

1 Kenya, 4646 S. Africa 4-11. M. M. and Co.
2 Ranpura, London, 14-11, M M & Co.
3 Elysia Marma Goa 8-11, G. Trading Co.
5 City of Paris, Karachi, 5-11, K Nixon and Co.
6 Treuenfels, Karachi, 4-11 L. Edwards Ltd.
8 Tango Maru Japan 13-11 N Y Kaisha.
11 Mirzapore, N F N F M M & Co.
14 Nagina N F N F M M & Co.
13 Genova, Genoa, 3-11, L T & M I.
15 Tevere, Karachi, 5-11, L T & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gazana, N.F. N.F., M.M. and Co.
3 Bamora P. Gulf 4-11 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 6-11, M. N. Co
5 Kumari, Karachi 3-11 National S. S. Co.
9 Gharinda, Calcutta 3-11 M M & Co.
12|13 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 4-11 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Hatimura Paugoru N F M M & Co.
C|R Garada, Calcutta, 4-11 M M & Co.
D-E Storviken Tuticorin, N F Scindia S. N. Co.
G. Costeappelle, M.Coast, 5-11, Merchant S. N. Co.
Indira, M. Coast, 4-11, Malabar S S Co.
M Bahadur, Jamnagar, 3-11, B S N Co.
N. Dara, Aden, N. F. T. Morrison Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

Maloja, 6-11 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13-11, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 27-11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 5-11, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

California, 9-11 G T Co
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Garenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Geneva Maru 15-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co

FROM DURBAN

Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 14-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOTH.

Mundra N F M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels, L Edward, Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevre N F L T Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Baron, Newland, N F G T Co.

FOR KOBE

Mirzapore, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tango Maru, N F Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Carlisle, N F F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Vasna 6-11 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Garada, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.
Stoviken, S. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Hatimaru, N F M M and Co.
Ranee, T. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON

Ranpura, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevere L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels N F L Edward, Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Baron Newland, N F G T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore, N F P and O S N. Co.
Tango Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Carlisle, F F Campbell Co.

FROM BUSREH.

Vasna M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Garada M. M. and Co.
Sharmila, M M & Co.
Stouvike N F S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Hatimara, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Ranee, N F T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Bamora, 2-11-31.
Kumari, 2-11-31.
Padma, 2-11-31.
Dayavati, 2-11-31.
Parvati, 2-11-31.
Gharinda, 3-11-31.

EXPORTS

Bombay, November 3.

S S Ranpura, for London:—1136 cwts groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 161244 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 75530 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd; 9 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce & Son; 300 cwts. Indian condiments, Pocnjaji & Co; 156929 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank Ltd; 85697 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank; 155813 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.

For Marseilles:—160840 Rs. gold sovereigns, H Mohanlal & Co; 25 tons mowra mell, N Jeverilal Shah.

For Amsterdam:—154406 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—100 cwts castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 360 cwts baux de ore, Thos Cook & Son; 20 bales raw wool, R Virchand; 250 bales raw wool, V Oomerbhoy; 75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhlal & Co; 75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdass; 25 bales cotton thread waste, J A Lalubhai.

For Manchester:—411 cwts magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesium Works; 100 cwts castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 110 drums castor oil, H Hargovandas & Co; 105 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 25 bales cotton fly, J A Lalubhai; 100 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co; 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 265 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 200 bales cotton fly, V A Sane.

S S Mundra for Leeth:—7480 cwts groundnuts oil, H Ravji & Co.; 3600 cwts. linseed oil, H Ravji & Co; 12440 cwts groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy.

For London:—768 bags ground nut oil, J Travers & Co.

For Dunkirk:—15 bales cotton waste, E D Sassoon Mills.

S S Mirzapur, for Shanghai:—400 bales raw cotton, Vakharia & Co.; 667 bales raw cotton Vakharia & Co.

S S Elysia, for Barcelona:—110 bales raw cotton, Vakharia & Co; 110 bales fibra vegetal, Itarsi, D Anandgin.

S S Havre Maru, for Yokohama:—510 bales raw cotton, V Brothers

S S Bamora, for Deboi:—10 bundles silver rupees, M B A Latiff.

S S Ranpura, for London:—50 bags wall-nuts, D B K Chandanlal 500 bags masoor, J S Thadhani & Son.

S S Schuvazentels, for Roterdam:—8000 cwts groundnut oil; A Oomerbhoy; 7880 cwts groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Tevere, for Venice:—1000 cwts Indian castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Suez:—50 bales cotton G M yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—14 bags henna powder, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Baren Newlands, for Hamburg:—5900 cwts groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 6000 cwts groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—9950 cwts ground nut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts linseed oil, A Oomerbhoy.

RRR;;F

IMPORTS

Nov. 3.

S.S. Rajputna, Agents M M & Co. from London:—283 cases medicine; 417 cases provisions; 52 cases cigarettes; 20 bales surgical lint; 30 cases toilet requirements and and soaps; 32 cases confestionery 20 cases steel seals; 17 cases electrodes; 224 boxes haddocks; 218 boxes kippers; 9 cases glassware; 105 cases whiskey; 650 rolls roofing belt; 780 keg. paint; 40 kegs dry white lead; 330 cases oil stores; 112 cases vinegar; 199 bags ghee; 41 cases boot polish; 10 cases machine parts; 64 cases peel; 47 loose tyres; 42 kegs. chemical and dyes; 34 cases sausages; 50 drums portland cement 5 cases cinema film; 16 cases dupli machines; 13 cases printed matter; 67 cases pulleys; 15 cases toys; 84 cases whiting; 252 cases brandy; 490 bars silver; 22 cases brass tacks; 750 bales stationery; 114 cases beer.

From Marseilles:—325 cases condensed milk; 89 bales tyres; 6 cases imit. silver lanctta; 50 bags almonds; 75 barrels colour 24 cyl. chemical; 27 cases cotton emlier; 58 cases spun silk yarn; 12 cases saffron; 13 bales common blankets; 10 kegs colour; 16 cases gramophones accessories; 22 cases liquors; 100 cases brandy.

From Gibraltar:—71 cases wine; 110 bales cotton; 20 bales tobacco leaves.

From Aden:—300 bags chesa grain.

Free-Wheeling **SAVES MONEY** *the New Century Six* **PROVES it!**

A remarkably economical car—this New Century Six! When you take your foot off the accelerator, your car floats along gently on momentum, while the engine runs quietly at low speed, using less petrol, less oil, saving engine wear. That's Free-Wheeling!

Out of every 10,000 miles your engine works only 8,000 at the most. A saving in engine mileage that puts money in your pocket, and extends the car's life!

You use the clutch so rarely it's almost unbelievable. You *don't* use it to shift gears from second to high or back again.

Prices? This full-sized car with its finer mechanical and comfort refinements costs you less than any car in Hupmobile history. Take a trial ride!

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—

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Sub Agents:— { General Stores, Junagadh, Nagpur Garage, NAGPUR. Economy Engineering & Supply Co, HYDERABAD (Deccan). General Motors Agency, AHMEDABAD (Gujarat).

Hupmobile

Alleged Sale Of Cocaine

HOUSE RAIDED: CLASH WITH POLICE

2 PERSONS ARRESTED

On the suspicion that a large quantity of cocaine was concealed the Bombay Excise police raided, by surprise, a building in Tel Gulli, Kalbadevi, on Saturday. Two Mahomedans, who were found inside, made a desparate bid for freedom and came into clash with the police party. As a result three sepoys of the Excise Department received injuries and were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The condition of one of them is said to be serious, being stabbed in the chest.

The raid was the sequel to the information received by Mr. Hudson, Inspector of Excise, that a large amount of cocaine was stored in a house at Telgalli. The excise officials kept vigil on the house in question for four consecutive days, and sent bogus customers for purchasing cocaine. The ruse succeeded and cocaine is alleged to have been sold by the accused on 29th, 30th, and 31st October. The Excise officials being convinced that a regular traffic in that drug was being carried on, decided to raid the premises which they did on the night of October 31.

Inspector Hudson accompanied by some excise sepoys went to the fourth floor of the building. The inmates of the room scenting trouble closed the door from inside. The excisemen however broke open the door when there was a regular fussilade of soda water bottles from inside. Two sepoys were severely hit and had to be removed to the hospital. The excise Officials in the course of the search seized a quantity of cocaine. The two accused gave a fight before they were finally overpowered and arrested.

The arrested persons G. K. Mahomed Khan and Munshi Ahmed Hamid were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a remand application.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 400 each.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of 'F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4 Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE B.A., M.D.E., B.L., Parabazpur, E. B. R. Bengal.

LALJEE GODHOO & CO.

Asafoetida Merchants

VADGADI—BOMBAY NO. 3.

NAVI CHAL SHAHA-BANDHI, KABULI, IRANI KHADA and IRANI RAS.

Besides with marks namely Flower Ace, Cycle, Krishna, L. G. & SWASTIKA black Asafoetida will be sold.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS awarded in 1931 Exhibitions.

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KUMBACONAM.
Our Another Concern:—
Messrs. A JANDJEE KHIMJEE, Asafoetida Merchants, Vadgadi Bombay No 3.
Branch:—
KANDOI OLE, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE PICTURE YOU'VE LONGED FOR!

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Star of the Metropolitan Opera in

A LADY'S MORALS
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DEPICTING THE LOVE LIFE OF JENNY LIND

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE with

REGINALD DENNY
WALLACE BEERY

SEVEN DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS!

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW

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Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Stupendous Double Attraction!

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HENSIE ROGOTTA

IN THE EGYPTIAN HAREM DANCE AND A SERIES OF CONTORTIONISTE AND TUMBLING ACTS

Also

FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA

SCOTLAND YARD

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EDMUND LOWE-JOAN BENNETT

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Hydrocele Expert

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RADICALLY CURES

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In 15 minutes at one sitting

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100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagaram City

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

AT

MADHAV BAUG

Open from 3 to 10 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

Includes

Cinema Show from 6 p.m. onwards

As many as 1,000 ladies visited the Exhibition on Tuesday during the short space of 3 hours specially alloted to ladies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

Corporation meeting.—Municipal Hall 3 p.m. (B.T.)

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone records; 5 p.m. Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music of Prof. Ramakrishna Phatak 8-40 p.m. A talk by F. E. Skinner, 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

B P C C COUNCIL

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 4th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—All the Desh Sevikas are requested to come to Arab House at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 5th inst to take the flags to be sold during the coming Devali week and take their copies of the Desh Sevika Sangh Reports.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The Divali Entertainment programme for to-day (Wednesday) is as under. Admission is free.

10—11 a.m. Radio music.
3—6 p.m. Radio Music.
6—8 p.m. Master Mafatlal's music.
9—11 p.m. Wonderful physical feats of Shree Kapad Bazaar Maharashtra Maratha Volunteer Corps

DHARANGADRA SATYAGRAHA:—The Public meeting regarding Dhrangadhra Satyagraha, which was to be held to-day will be held to-day (Wednesday) 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Heerabaug Hall (C.P. Tank), when Sjt. Manekchand Nanjee, the deported leader of Dhrangadhra, and others will speak on "Dhrangadhra Satyagraha."

C WARD COUNCIL MEETING—An urgent meeting of the C ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN C WARD—Under the auspices of the C Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at C. P. Tank open Maidan to protest against the opening of a new toddy shop in that locality.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at C.P. Tank near Madavbaug to protest against the opening of a new toddy shop in this locality. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside and Messrs. S. K. Patil, Perulkar, Manibhai Desai, Ishwarlal Vakil, Girjashanker Yagnik, Mohanlal Chaganlal Harjiwan Mohanlal and other will speak.

MEETING OF PARSIS AT C. J. HALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee a meeting of Parsis will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, when Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta, will preside and Mr. A. D. Shroff, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Mr. S. S. Dubash, Mr. Homi Kapadia, Mr. Framroze Bode and others will speak on "the forthcoming Septennial Elections of the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S S. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Tavene" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 5th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE: — Tuesday (10th inst). will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Divali." All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

CONGRESS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

APPLICATION INVITED.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Council of the B. P. C. C. has fixed Thursday, the 5th of November to be the last day for receiving applications from the intending candidates for the ensuing Municipal election desiring to obtain the official ticket of the Congress. These applications will be received at the office of the B. P. C. C. till 5 p.m. (S.T.) on that day. The Council will make the selection the same evening and the list of the official candidates will be announced on the morning of the 6th.

B. P. C. C. MEMBERS TO DO PICKETING DUTY.

Resolution Discussed At Meeting

A very important agenda of work was discussed at the adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Tuesday evening at the Congress House. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided.

At the outset, the House made elections to the Managing Committee of the Congress Free Hospital. Mr. Patil proposed that in the places of Messrs. S. K. Pupala and V. A. Desai, the sitting representatives, Messrs. S. K. Pupala and Jinabhai P. Joshi be elected and the management of the hospital should be informed accordingly. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

The House then elected representatives to sit on the Managing Committee of the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. Patil's proposal of electing Messrs. K. F. Nariman, G. N. Desai and Jamnadas Dwarkadas was unanimously accepted.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

Then followed the discussion on the question of the management of the volunteer relief fund which was constituted during the war period with a view to give relief to the families of Congress workers and volunteers going to jail, such of them as were in need of it.

Mr. Patil explained to the House the complete history of the fund and pointed out that it was absolutely a creation of the Council of the B. P. C. C. and in the terms of the resolution passed by the Council constituting that fund, the moneys now lying with the trustees of the fund ought to come to the treasury of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. Lalbhai Patel, Secretary of the Relief fund committee explained how the fund was administered during the days when the Congress was unlawful.

MONEY TO BE HELD IN NAME OF B. P. C. C.

There was some discussion as to the disposal of the fund hereafter at the end of which the following resolution moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi and seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala was adopted "nem con".

"As the funds were collected for the relief of the families of workers and volunteers and whereas the first committee was appointed by the Council of the B. P. C. C. as its agent and whereas the Committee on account of the situation then existing created the trust, the B. P. C. C. resolves that the trustees of the said Trust should hold the moneys for the B. P. C. C. for the same purpose as stated in the resolution constituting the original committee."

Mr. N. N. Menon was elected on the Propaganda and Publicity Subcommittee in place of Sjt. Purshotamdas Tricumdas resigned.

B. P. C. C. MEMBERS AND SEVA DAL TRAINING.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. J. C. Maitra. His first resolution regarding the training of the B. P. C. C. members in the course of H. S. Dal as amended by the amendment of Mr. Patil ran as follows.—

"That all the members of the B. P. C. C. and the District Executives should go through a course of drill as prescribed by the H. S. Dal and after passing the necessary examinations they should wear the uniform of the Dal on all such occasions as flag salutations, processions, etc., with a view to popularize volunteer organisation of the Congress in the city and to inculcate the spirit of the movement among the masses."

There were very many amendments moved to the resolution.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy pointed out that the resolution was moved without due consideration to the anomalies it involved. He personally wished that every member took the training, but it was impossible for all to become Sainiks. He suggested the withdrawal of resolution and leave the question to individual choice.

Mr. S. K. Pupala moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Council for consideration and report. The amendment was carried against the proposition but when it was put as a substantive proposition it was rejected by the House.

PICKETING CAMPAIGN.

Mr. J. C. Maitra then moved his second resolution which runs:

"That all members of the B. P. C. C. and District Executives should do at least one hour's picketing duty every day until there is a sufficient number of volunteers to take up that work". The mover pointed out how essential it was that the members of the Committee should themselves picket. That was the only way to encourage more volunteers to do the arduous work of picketing.

NO HALF-HEARTED MEASURES.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that the portion of the resolution, viz., "until there is a sufficient number of volunteers to take up that work" should be omitted and it should be substituted by "with a view to encourage more volunteers to join the picketing army". His idea was that to maintain the vigour of picketing, it was necessary that the members of the B. P. C. C. should always be in the field. There was an activity going on in the city. It was their duty to make it successful unless they wanted to close it down. No half-hearted measures would do in this matter.

The amendment was accepted by the mover.

A PROTEST.

Mr. Narayanswamy opposed the motion on the ground that the Executive and the Prohibition Committee had not taken the House into confidence by placing the report of the prohibition activities on the table and protested against the manner in which resolutions were sought to be foisted upon the House. Mr. Patil replied that the activities of the Committee were reported to the House from time to time.

The amendment to send the matter to the Committee was rejected. The resolution was then put to vote. It was carried by a majority of one.

Mr. Maitra withdrew his resolution prohibiting cigarette smoking by the members of the B. P. C. C.

The meeting was then declared dissolved.

BOMBAY SHARE BROKER MURDER CASE

Police Officers In Witness Box

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 3.

Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Kokje of the Bombay C. I. D. were examined to-day. Inspector Dyer was examined at length.

In his cross-examination, he admitted he received the letter of Jagjiwan through the Police Commissioner on the afternoon of the 27th May. Between the evening of the 27th May and 10-30 a.m. on the next day he had not spoken about the information in the said letter to his sub-ordinates or to the witnesses in the case.

Jagjiwan's letter to the Commissioner of Police being shown to witness, he admitted there is an endorsement made by him on it showing that he received it on the 28th May. It is not true that in consultation with witness, Jagjiwan wrote the letter to the Commissioner. Witness had asked Sub-Inspector Kokje to make inquiries about Nazir on the 27th May.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE AGAINST MOTOR DRIVER

Gulam Rasool, a middle aged Mahomedan was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday by Inspector Wagle of the C.I.D. on a charge of kidnapping and theft.

The accused is alleged, to have kidnapped the 15 year old daughter of the Deputy Magistrate of Gaya.

Applying for a remand of the accused in police custody, Inspector Wagle stated that the accused was employed as a motor driver by the Deputy Magistrate of Gaya till April last. Rasul became acquainted with the daughter of the Magistrate and he is alleged to have kidnapped her and brought to Bombay.

It was also alleged that the accused committed theft of several articles of jewellery belonging to the father of the girl.

The girl who is in Bombay was recently confined in the K. E. M. Hospital and gave birth to a child.

Rasul was arrested by the police on Monday by an officer attached to the Gaya police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remainded into police custody till November 7 pending completion of investigations.

IS IT CASE OF MURDER?

The Lamington Road police are investigating into the mysterious death of unknown Hindu aged about 28 who was found dead in the Charni Road Gardens on Monday. There were marks of violence on the body and it is suspected that it is a case of murder. The body has been removed to the morgue for "post mortem" examination and an enquest will be held on Wednesday.

Woman Worker Electrocuted.

While working on the terrace of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay, on Monday, Sundrabai Satwa (32), a woman employed in the Doubling Department, touched a live electric wire and was electrocuted. Death was instantaneous. The Electrical Inspector to the Government was informed of the tragic occurrance. He inspected the wires which ran across the terrace about 3 feet above the floor.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest touching the death of the woman.

KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA BANDA:—Under the presidentship of Sjt. K. R. P. Shroff, Physical and musical programmes of the Kanya Maha Vidyala, Baroda, are are to be performed at the Share Bazar "Soda"-Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. These programme are only for share brokers and the Share Bazar staff. Special seats are reserved for ladies.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of B. E. (Civil & Mechanical), Exams

The following candidates have passed the examination:

CIVIL BRANCH.

FIRST CLASS.

M N Mewada.

SECOND CLASS.

G Y Dahale; St. A F D'Souza; G D Joglekar; K D Kapadia; R K Lokhandwalla, T K Macha; S. B. Marwadi, I. K. Naik; V. K. Chhapia; A. C. D. John.

PASS.

G K Bhide; R B Bhosekar; H N Bilimoria; A F R D'Souza; S P Gore; S K Latnekar; S P Patel; S C Shah; N M Bhatia; V J Bhatt; H D Chhugani; D G Jhangiani; H U Makhijani; T S Mankad; C S Patel; C T Sahajwalla, R K Thakar.

MECHANICAL BRANCH.

FIRST CLASS.

V V Apte.

SECOND CLASS.

K K Dani.

PASS.

V G Modak.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Bombay Celebration Of 13th Independence Anniversary

On the 28th ulto., a party was given by the Czechoslovak Consul, Dr. P. P. Klemens, at his residence, to celebrate the 13th Independence Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic, when several citizens of Bombay, including the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, were present. The Consular Corps of Bombay was also present.

Among the various interesting items, a lecture was delivered by the Czechoslovak Consul, Dr. P. P. Klemens, about Czechoslovakia, and it was illustrated by projection of coloured slides representing different views of Czechoslovakia. Pictures showing scenes of the last International Sokol Congress (Gymnasts' Association) held in Praha were shown also by projection, and these were much appreciated. The projection of the pictures of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prof. T. G. Masaryk and of Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was greeted with unanimous applause.

After enjoying a pleasant and interesting function the party terminated.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

E. A. Cotton Merchants Protest To Finance Member.

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Member by the East African Cotton Merchants Association of Bombay:—

The East African Cotton Merchants' Association protests strongly against the Import Duty on Raw Cotton on the ground that it is a blow to the Indian inerests in East Africa and a handicap to the Indian Textile Industry. Such a tax on raw materials is unjustified in principle. While Cotton Tariff Board recommended Bombay mills to spin finer counts for diversification of production and suggested bounty on finer yarn the proposed import duty on raw cotton gives bounty to competitors of Indian Industry. In any case please waive the duty on the East African cotton as otherwise the Indian inerests in East Africa and the cotton growing in Uganda and Tanganyika which is an Empire venture would be threatened with extinction.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FURTHER ATTACKS

Bombay Iranian's Request

The following telegram has been sent by the Anjuman Fottowat Yezdian Iranian Bombay, representing the Persian community in Bombay to the Persian Consul General, Simla, Secretary, Home Department, Government of India and Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay, Poona:—

"We respectfully beg to inform you that in the midnight of 1st instant, without any cause, some Mahomedan hooligans looted several tea shops of our community, and after smashing all contents, took away all cash and other articles, thus resulting in loss of several thousand rupees. Fortunately the inmates of said shop all ran away, otherwise they would have been also assaulted, with probable fatal results. We fear that some further attacks are contemplated and may take place. The lives and property of all Persians community is in danger. We respectfully pray and request you to take immediate action to bring culprits to book, and also arrange for compensation to the sufferers for damages and safeguards against further attacks particulars posted."

Similar telegrams have also been forwarded to His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi, the President of the Persian Majliss, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Persia, and the Editor of Newspaper "Iran," Persia Teheran.

Muslim Committee's Appeal To Preserve Peace

Mr. Sulaman Cassum Haji Mitha President, Muslim Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"It has been reported that yesterday at Bhendi Bazar a trifling quarrel arose between a private motor driver and a servant boy of Suban Allah Hotel. Rumours were spread that the motor driver had died in the scuffle and, therefore some Muslims became excited looted and attacked the Hotels of Moguls. The Muslim Committee has inquired into the matter and the facts have been ascertained to be true. We appeal to the Muslim public to preserve peace and not be led away by any false rumours. It should be borne in mind that Moguls are our Islamic brothers."

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies.)

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NEXT FRIDAY

STORY OF THE FOREIGN LEGION

LOVE & BETRAYAL!

RENEGADES

WITH WARNER BAXTER MYRNA LOY

THEY ARE ARRIVING NEXT SATURDAY

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REDUCING

AT

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JOHN GARRICK JOE E. BROWN
ROBERT CHISHOM JOSEPH McCAULEY ZASU PITTS
A. ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Production

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50,000 people in Bombay said "Whoopee" was natural colour—
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THE LOTTERY BRIDE

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931

DELAYING TACTICS

One relieving feature of the present position of the Round Table Conference is that the Conference is to end very soon, so that earnest Indian leaders who have better work to do than mark time in London will be free to attend to that work. The Conference will not only end soon, but bids fair to end in a dismal failure, a consummation probably devoutly desired by several Tory Ministers. Those, who so packed the Conference as to lead to a certain deadlock or to no-where, will no doubt try to put the blame for the failure on the Indians and in particular on Mahatma Gandhi, who will be pointed at as having failed to bring about an agreement among his own countrymen. But it is doubtful if the British people themselves will be deceived by such perversion of facts. In an out-spoken article in the "Reynold's Weekly". Mr. H. N. Brailsford fixes on the Cabinet the responsibility for neglecting the grave issues at the R. T. Conference. "It is unfornate" he says, "that the National Government has not defined or even considered what concessions it will make." He points out that Mahatma Gandhi attended the Conference on behalf of the Indian National Congress to ascertain whether the British Government would concede self-Government in a form which he could accept as the moral equivalent of the ideal of Independence and also to ascertain the nature of the safeguards about the Army, Finance etc; but Mr. Brailsford complains that none of these vital issues has been seriously tackled except in private informal talks. He warns Government that it is dangerous to leave fundamentals in doubt indefinitely. And he points out the danger thus: "The Congress has not surrendered anything by agreeing to the Truce. I, therefore, confess I have little hope of an agreement when the main issues are faced. The National Coalition will not be the milder for its triumph, and Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand has behind him a large party eager to resume the struggle". It may also be pointed out in this connection that according to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the Congress volunteers in the Frontier Province have increased in recent months from one lakh to three lakhs and that the peasantry in the United Provinces is not quite in quiescent mood. Mr. Brailsford, who knows a thing or two about the present-day Indian peasants and who recalls that since the Truce taxation has been increased and added to the unpopularity of the Government, has good reason to believe that the resumption of civil disobedience would be a terrible blow to Lancashire and would compel the Government as before to borrow more and more in London. And with unmistakable dismay he says: "Could the Pound stand the strain! But much more than the pound is at stake. We cannot reconquer India." The warning may or may not be heeded but it is given by a Britisher himself.

The Cabinet, however, seems to think that time is on its side and is deliberately resorting to delaying tactics. Mr. Brailsford confirms the report of the work of the R. T. Conference being inconclusively ended now and being resumed some time in February 1932 in India by a fresh British Delegation. Sir Samuel Hoare does not appear to be very keen on arriving at final conclusions on some basic principles even by March next. Lord Sankey's draft report suggested, with regard to the apportionment of the States' quota of representatives to the Federal Legislature, that if the Princes themselves could not arrive at an agreement by some date not extending beyond March, 1932, a tribunal should, be set up by His Majesty's Government. That suggestion was made evidently to enable all vital decisions to be arrived at finally at the latest in March next. But when at the last meeting of the Federal Structure Committee the Nawab of Bhopal expressed a hope that the decisions of the tribunal should not be binding on the Princes, up rose Sir Samuel, thoroughly agreed to the suggestion and added that "the last word on Federation must come from the States themselves." And it is tacitly understood that the Princes' tentative acceptance of ever the principle of Federation is conditional on their accepting the details of the Federal scheme. Thus six more months may elapse without the Princes finally accepting the Federal scheme and therefore without the Government definitely formulating one We trust one of the questions to be considered by the emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be how to meet the delaying tactics of the British Government.

"UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY" MISSED.

The Report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, a summary of which was released for public information by the Government of India on Monday, is a document which provides disappointment for all the interests likely to be affected by its recommendations. Lord Dalamere and friends will be chagrined over the Committee's cold douche to the proposal for a Closer Union. It recommends no political change but only "economic co-operation" in the spheres of transport, customs, scientific services and postal and telegraphic communications for the three East African territories. It suggests the holding of Governors' Conferences at least twice a year to promote such co-operation. The Committee's observation that "for a considerable time to come" the development of East Africa should be conducted by each of the three territories "on its own lines," which are "still in an experimental stage" will be acutely resented by the White settlers who were hungering for a closer union which would have assured them a permanent overlordship and an economic monopoly of East Africa.

The Indian community in Kenya will be deeply disappointed over the refusal of the Committee to accept its demand for a common electoral roll. There is a worthless sop thrown out to it in the Committee's suggestion, negative in form and offered in a manner which indicates that the Committee itself is not hopeful about its translation into practice, that "it is open to question whether any increase of Asiatic representation on the Council might not with advantage be considered." The common roll was the principal item in the Indian demands. Participation in the general electorate will alone raise the political status of the Indian community. But the whole object of the Joint Committee's report is evidently to mark time and there runs through it the desire not to suggest any practical advance in East African territories which will free them from Whitehall control. As regards the Natives, the Committee explains what is meant by "paramountcy" and the definition does by no means assure the Natives that their position will improve. The Committee makes much of the "unique opportunity" afforded to it, as representing all political parties in Britain, "of reaching conclusions." It has missed the opportunity.

MR. SHIVA RAO'S PESSIMISM.

Addressing a meeting of Indian students in London, Mr. Shiva Rao expressed himself as a pessimist as regards the future. The future, as he could see it, was, despite the promise of Swaraj, utteriy dark, as the problem would still remain as to how best to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian masses working in factories and fields. Mr. Shiva Rao is being unduly gloomy. He himself welcomes the Congress commitments regarding Adult Suffrage and the Fundamental Rights as enunciated at Karachi. Once a National Government is established, it will not be difficult to solve, thanks to the Congress position, the "socio-economic" character of the future Indian problem, to the satisfaction of Socialism.

But while there need be no anxiety about the post-National Government period, the immediate future is definitely gloomy. There are no indications pointing to the possibility of "the promise of Swaraj" being fulfilled through the Round Table Conference, to say nothing of the establishment of Socialism. Indeed, the attitude of the British Government shows clearly that there was never any intention of fulfilling the promise of Swaraj. Mr. Shiva Rao is right in asserting clearly that "the communal problem was only a bogey created for us by foreigners." Every man, further, who is not interested for his own ends in setting the Hindus against the Muslims, will agree with Mr. Shiva Rao that there was no real division between Hindu and Muslim workers and that Separate Electorates would serve as powerful barriers in the growth of the Labour Movement. The irony, however, is that the man responsible for deliberately putting a premium on Separatism is the man who issued invitation to a carefully chosen body of reactionary, anti-Indian, anti-National "delegates" to the Round Table Conference; and he is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who still insists that his mind is labelled: "Labour" and "Socialist."

A. J. COOK.

The premature death of Arthur James Cook at the age of 47 removes from the leadership of the British working class a front rank man of mature experience. He will be remembered as the pioneer of the British Miners' movement for bettering the standard of wages and bringing down the hours of daily toil to a reasonable scale. His experience and tenacity of purpose tempered always by an appreciation of realities won for him the well-deserved title of the 'Miners' Man". His death at this critical moment when the British working class is face to face with a fresh onslaugh on its hard-earned rights and privileges will be universally regretted. The coal crisis, though postponed for the time being, is still a live factor which keeps the miner in constant anxiety, and the absence of such a tried leader is bound to be keenly felt by every miner in Britain.

Trifles.

IMPORTANT:—

It is suggested that a section of the Dawoodi Bohras are now trying through the Indian States to get the Government to withdraw the withdrawal of exemption from the Wakf Act.

Now the withdrawal of ditto would be a most laudable act no doubt. But this particular suggestion is merely a rumour started by some malicious supporter of the Act. It is also extremely mischievous, because, I am convinced, that it has been started with the object of putting certain States in the wrong box and then shouting against their alleged interference in British Indian affairs.

I take this opportunity therefore of authoritatively contradicting this mischievous rumour on my personal authority.

* * * *

"Another Labour Rout
206 Seats Lost in Local Elections
Conservatives Sweep the Poll."

Nothing remarkable. Even the British voter is expected to know that by changing the mind so soon he or she would have looked twice as silly.

* * * *

Funny. Very funny really. Without implying any "agreement either to the principle of the separation of Burma or approval of the personnel of the Conference," a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been voted for a separate Round Table Conference for Burma.

But no. It isn't funny at all. It has been voted by members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly of India. Without implying my agreement with, or approval of, their existence as such I congratulate the Hon. Members concerned

* * *

The "Old Country" is not dead. The return of the National Government has already suggested it. Its 'Young" in Calcutta have further confirmed it. They are very much alive and now they propose to kick also.

* * *

Believing that the European Associations must be gingered up and "every Briton in India must stand firm for his political and trading rights and no concessions (to India, of course you silly) must be allowed which will endanger these rights" they propose to do a number of things:—

(1) They will band themselves into an Organisation of Royalists (constitutional means, no question of Chitt—reprisals, members to join the Auxiliary Force or the Special Constabulary).

(2) They are not clear about the Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians but Indians, of course, are clearly not eligible. Since, however, "we know that there are many loyal Indians who are as anxious as ourselves for honest and efficient Government" (sounds both seditious and defamatory, but for its origin) "and who while distrustful of the present policy of Simla and London, are forced to suffer the tyranny of the Congress..." Since, therefore, they are being victimised through the "present policy" into a life of social—I mean political vice, they will be allowed the privilege of having their "rights" protected by the Young Britons—for "rights" and "concessions" see above.

* * *

I think the Young Europeans of Bombay, who have been making rather silly asses of themselves, might follow the lead of Calcutta with advantages. They have so far been blind to the grave dangers involved in the "rights" of the Briton being threatened by the persistent, seditious and insolently revolutionary demand for "concessions" to the Indian.

They must also try to realise the following very sad fact—I wish the Calcutta Europeans had not made the confession so openly, it is so deeply, embarrassing to British history, the Government and the older Europeans:—

"The time when we of the non-official element, could look upon the Government of India as the 'Ma-Bap' of the country is alas gone for ever and it is upon our own political strength that we shall rise, or through our own political weakness that we shall fall in the future.

* * *

It was going to offer the addition of "alack", but there is no need to be down-hearted. NO, a thousand times No, even more in fact, as many times NO as there are "our political and trading rights." Why, if the Government of India don't act the "Ma-Bap", then "We, the Europeans-in-India" shall be our own "Parents," our own Government of India.

OUR LONDON LETTER

GANDHI-MACDONALD CORRESPONDENCE

(BY AIR MAIL.)

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
LONDON, October 24.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The outstanding event of the week has been the statement of the Prime Minister and that of his colleague in the "National" Government, Sir Samuel Hoare on the Round Table Conference. These two statements enabled the delegates to overcome the feeling of depression that has been drawn over them for over three weeks. In private conversations at St. James's the delegates have been definitely told that things will be so arranged as to enable them to leave on the 13th November. Some of the members, therefore, felt somewhat embarassed at the official denials of the "Daily Herald" Diplomatic Correspondent's charges. As the Correspondent states, it has become a bazaar gossip as to the nature of the correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Prime Minister. Every one, who can run sees, the fact that Mahatmaji wrote to the Premier after the breakdown of the communal question and particularly as a result of the speech of the Prime Minister calling upon the Indian Delegates to be honest. If Mahatmaji's protest to the Prime Minister is to be termed a friendly act then even all diplomatic negotiations which ultimately lead to clashes between nations could also be considered as friendly gestures.

PREVARICATION

The Prime Minister denies the construction put on his reply by the "Herald" correspondent. He would have done himself justice if he had published the whole correspondence so that people who believe and believe not without valid grounds that the Prime Minister did not show any courtesy to the great Indian leader may be told the real truth. It is a common talk amongst the delegates as well as in political circle that gather round the St. James's Palace that the tone and temper of the letter that Mahatmaji received is distinctly a contrast to the correspondence that the Prime Minister had on previous occasion with some of the delegates last year. The Prime Minister, instead of making amends for his language, relterates in reply to Mahatmaji that he was quite justified in criticising Manatmaji for his complaint about the composition of the Conference. He has also maintained that he could not see his way to change his opinion from what he held at the Minority Conference. Yes, the friendly nature of the letter could be found only in one aspect of the communication. The Prime Minister, I gather, has concluded his letter: "but it will, nowever, be useful to avoid such sharp criticism if we only exchanged views before we meet to make any public pronouncement."

TORY ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Sir Samuel Hoare has been apologetic in vindicating the Government's part in the Round Table Conference. He says that the Government has not made the India issue a Party question at the Election. One would have accepted the truth of the statement if we had not heard the speeches of the rank and file of the Conservative Party. And the Conservative Party means the National Government no one will deny. At every one of these

(Continued on page 11.)

FACTS ABOUT EXCHANGE POLICY.

HAVOC CAUSED BY PRESENT RATIO

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Mr. S. H. Batliwala has availed himself of the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" to give some "facts" connected with the exchange ratio. As suits one who has chosen such company, he has put himself in an ice-pack or refrigerator, and has used figures and arguments similarly preserved. Even for the population of India he quotes the 1911 Report and thus beats the Central Banking Enquiry Committee which reported in May 1931 with latest banking returns for India as for 1928!

Mr. Batliwala's contentions are:

(1) If a low rate is good, why have not all countries adopted it?

(2) Any gain from the low rate will not help the poorer masses.

(3) The price of internally produced articles will fall unduly on poor consumers.

(4) The lower rate will not help industries in the end.

(5) What is gained in exports will be lost in imports and

(6) We ought any way to wait for normal times.

A POSER

To the first question, our answer is given by another question. If Heaven is a good place to go to, why do people persist in committing sins? If indulgence in eating is bad, why do not all people exercise restraint rather than hunt after doctors when the mischief has been done? If it is good for a man to keep within the law, why is it that there are criminals, both principals and abettors? Lastly if Satyagraha is good and non-violent "war" is the solution of the modern world mentality, why is it that other countries do not adopt it? Let us also point out that what is good for Europe or America may not be good for India. Mr. Batliwala himself recognises this when he uses the ice-pack instead of central heating.

WHOM DOES IT BENEFIT?

The second point is better made out. But, if a higher exchange rate willl not benefit the poorer classes, whom will it benefit? If three-fourths of the population of India live, or rather starve, on the land, they use for their subsistence what little they save from the year's produce and exchange them for commodities as and when required. Mr. Batliwala has no correct "facts" in his possession regarding the incidence of imported articles in the poor man's budget. Otherwise he would not attach so much importance to this comparatively negligible item. He, however throws away his whole case when he refers to the crushing burden of the 900 crores of debt which the poor farmer is carrying, for surely, a depreciated rupee will enable him to lighten this burden by 12-1|2 per cent.

ADRIFT

Mr. Batliwala seems to have lost his bearings in his calculations about the increase in prices due to lower exchange rate. With an annual production of 1,000 to 1,500 crores, the increase in rupee value due to the fall of the rate from 18 pence gold to 16 pence gold would be only 125 crores to 187 crores and not 200 to 300 crores, which would correspond to a ratio of 14-1|2 pence gold a ratio no one has suggested. Mr. Batliwala cannot assume

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Navy For Persia.

According to the Baghdad correspondent of the "Times of India," Persia will have a Navy of its own. It is a small, backward country with poor resources. But since it is free and independent, it can make arrangements to protect itself and train her nationals wherever it finds it convenient and economical to do so. Persia is, therefore, sending a few hundreds of its young men to Italy for training in the art of maritime warfare. Persia is lucky. If it had enjoyed the supreme good fortune of being under the divinely ordained wardenship of a civilised and benevolent nation, the tale would have been different. The world would have been closed to Persians seeking training. The Trustees would have not only refused all help, they would have expressed deep annoyance at, and put all possible—and effective—obstacles in the way of such silly and dangerous adventure.

Temple-Entry Satyagraha.

Temple-entry Satyagraha in front of the Shri Krishna Temple at Guruvayur in Malabar was duly started, as previously arranged, on the 1st instant, and we are glad to learn that so far there has been no serious clash. It is particularly gratifying to learn that many of the caste Hindus in the locality are in full sympathy with the movement. The Keralites, resident in Bombay and Suburbs, assembled in a meeting on Sunday and unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the campaign and pledging their moral and material support to it. Mr. K.S. Ramachandra Iyer, who presided over the meeting, did well to refute Mr. K.M. Mushi's objection to the campaign as being inopportune at the present time. It was unthinkable, he said, that any peaceful attempt to assert the most elementary right of a human being could be at any time inopportune. So long as the attempt is scrupulously peaceful, even under provocation, it can neither be inopportune nor likely to create communal squabbles, as Mr. Munshi fears. The same may be said of the Satyagraha before the Kala-Ram Temple of Nasik. We are glad to learn that Dr. Ambedkar has successfully resisted pressure to induce him to prevent the campaign. But the pressure itself is significant.

Down with Child Marriages.

Some ultra-orthodox Hindus of South India, assembled in a Conference at Chittoor, have passed a resolution condemning the Sarda Act and calling upon "every religious Hindu to disobey the Act and celebrate marriage before puberty" and appealing to Mathadipathis to send purohits to help the celebration of such marriages where no purohit is prepared to come forward for fear of punishment. No reformer need be nervous about this show of activity on the part of the orthodox. The latter are unconsciously hastening their doom. Only, their resolutions must be taken up as a challenge by the reformers, especially the young reformers. These should form themselves into special vigilance committees and bring to book every culprit who breaks the Sarda Act. Nay, they should even aim much higher and by all legitimate means prevent the marriage of girls before they are at least sixteen years of age. They should socially punish all adults responsible for child marriages, that is, marriages of persons under sixteen. In this connection, we would say with all the sense of responsibility we can command that if young people are pressed by their elders to be party in any way to child marriages, it is not only quite permissible for them to disobey the elders but it is their duty to do so.

League On Trial.

China has accepted the resolution of the League of Nations for a truce in the Sino-Japanese trouble. She is prepared to carry out the recommendations of the League. And she invites it to attach neutrals to Chinese representatives charged with the task of taking over the evacuated territory in Manchuria and protecting Japanese subjects. The loyalty that China has unmistakably shown to the spirit of Internationalism and to the principle of the pacific settlement of disputes will be universally commended. Japan, on the other hand, has been threatening even to prefer isolation rather than agree to the demands of the League. This may be a splendidly heroic action, but it will expose the Imperialistic temper that Japan has been at pains to disguise. But whatever Japan does or refuses to do, the duty of the League of Nations is clear. It must protect its member that has been loyal to it. It must face the issue as having now become one between the League of Nations and Japan. If not, then the League of Nations may as well wind itself up.

RAISE INDIA FROM SLAVERY.

Kamaladevi's Exhortation To Meerut Students.

MISS SAFIA SOMJI EXPLAINS SEVA DAL TECHNIQUE TO VOLUNTEERS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 3.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by Miss Safia Somji arrived here this morning. The men and women voluntees of the Hindustani Seva Dal presented a guard of honour at the station and the Organiser of the Women's Branch of the Dal took the salute.

The local Congress Committee accorded an imposing reception to the visitors. Mrs. Kamaladevi hoisted the National Flag at 8 a.m. at which the women volunteers took a prominent part. She then, accompanied by Miss Somji, visited the Seva Dal Training Camp. Mrs. Kamaladevi had a talk with the volunteers while Miss Safia Somji explained the Seva Dal technique in Flag hoisting and salutation.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's portrait was unveiled at the "Deva Nagari" School by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. She exhorted the students to emulate the example of Pandit Motilal and follow in his noble footsteps.

INTERVIEW WITH MEERUT COMRADES.

Both Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Somji interviewed the Meerut accused and spent an hour talking to them.

Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed a meeting of the students of the Meerut College and asked them to give up their apathy and strive to raise India from slavery.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

The "G. O. C." and her Secretary then had informal discussions with the women volunteers and workers and inspected the women volunteer corps now under Seva Dal training.

In the afternoon both the visitors were taken in procession through the principal streets of Meerut. The procession terminated at the Azad Maidan where they addressed a huge mass meeting.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN FOR SEVA DAL WOMEN CORPS

Mrs. Kamaladevi And Miss Somji At Jullunder

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JULLUNDER, Nov. 2.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji addressed a public meeting at Jallianwala Baugh on Seva Dal 'en rouse' to Jullundur. They had informal discussions with prominent women workers and District Congress Committee on Seva Dal. Mrs. Kamaladevi placed her scheme of work before them ands discussed the urgency of opening training classes.

Parvatidevi of Khartarpur volunteered to join the Central Instructors Camp. Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji were taken in a huge procession and accorded a great ovation. In the afternoon they both addressed a mammoth public meeting and visited the Kanya Mahavidyalaya and discussed possibilities of starting a volunteer corps in the Vidyalaya. The inmates responded enthusiastically. Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Somji ar leaving for Meerut to-night.

INVESTIGATION OF AGRARIAN SITUATION

C. P. Hindi P. C. Working Committee Busy.

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 3.

Mahakoshal, D.C.P. Hindi Provincial Congress Working Committee met here and amongst other important decisions appointed a sub-committee consisting of Seth Govindas, Pandits Keshorao Khandeker Dwarkaprasad Mishra Laxmishanker Dhagat and Govindprasad Khampariya to tour in interior of Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh Districts and fined out how land revenue have been collected by Local Government Officials. The Committee will also submit its plan before the Working Committee that how agrarian situation should be met under present trying circumstances.

It is understood that the committee is soon commencing this work.

LORD KYLSANT APPEALS AGAINST CONVICTION

Sir J. Simon Pleads Honesty Of Appellant

NOT A SINGLE FALSE FIGURE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Justices Avory, Branson and Humphreys began hearing to-day of the appeal of Lord Kylsant against his conviction in July and the sentence of a year's imprisonment in the second division, in connection with the affairs of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Sir John Simon, for the appellant, spoke for over four hours and argued that the prospectus to which the charge is referred was issued in all honesty and did not contain a single false figure.

DRAMATIC PLEA FOR EMANCIPATION OF IRAQ

Admission To Comity Of Civilised Nations Urged.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Geneva.—"You hold the key to the door through which this young State must pass to full manhood and emancipation. I ask you to open the door". This dramatic plea for the emancipation of Iraq from the position of mandated territory was made by the High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, before the League Mandates Commission. Sir F. Humphrys declared that Iraq had already shown itself well fitted for admission to the comity of progressive and civilised Nations.

South African Cricketers In Australia.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Adelaide.—The second match of South African cricketers tour resulted in a win for the tourists by 192 runs.

Final scores: South Africans: 175 and 293. South Australia: 170 and 106.

MacMillan, the South Africans legbreak bowler, accounted for nine wickets for 53 runs.—Reuter.

Mollison's Departure To Cape Postponed.

LONDON. Nov. 3.

Airman Mollison has postponed his departure for the Cape till Wednesday.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE CUP RACE.

Australian Record Stake Money Winner Beaten.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Flemington.—Following is the result of Melbourne Cup:

White Nose	1
Shadow King	2
Concentrate	3

Starting prices: 8/1 White Nose. 25/1 Shadow King, 4/1 Concentrate. Sixteen ran. Won by two lengths. Half neck between second and third stop Pharlap Australia's wonder horse and last year's winner was unplaced. Pharlap which was carrying the crushing burden of 10st. 10 lb. finished extremely tired. Winner carried only 6-12. Pharlap is the Australian record stake money winner with over 56,000 sterling to his credit.—Reuter.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

To-day's Closing Cross-rate London on New York was 3.73.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 3.

The New York Cotton Futures Market remained closed to-day.

Broach Expectation 190 0 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	4.80
To-day's Opening Rate	4.87
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	4.89
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 3.

London Ready	19-3/16
Higher	+11 ans.
London Forward	19-1/8
Higher	11 ans.

India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Ready	61	0	0
Kartak	57	8	0
Ready Gold	26	7	0

BHATIA GIRL'S CONFESSION

Accuses Uncle And Grand-Mother With Living On Her Prostitution

A CASE WITH MANY CHARACTERS

How a 16-year old Bhatia girl named Kesarbai was made to lead a life of shame by her own uncle and grandmother was alleged in the Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday.

The accused in this case are:—

1. Narandas Khetsi, the uncle of the girl;

2. Jamnadas Khetsi, the grand mother of the girl, and

3. Dalichand Popatlal, alleged to be a procurer.

They were charged under Section 12 of the Childrens' Act in that the first and the second accused took possession of Kesarbai, the 16-year old girl in the case, and encouraged her to live the life of a prostitute, and the third accused abetted them. In the alternative the accused were also charged under Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act, in that they lived on the earnings of prostitution of Kesarbai.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Opening the prosecution case, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor, said that Kesarbai, the Bhatia girl in the case was hardly 16 years old and was born in Chiploon in March 1916. In the year 1929 the girl was married to Hemchand Narsi, a well-to-to Calcutta. The two accused resiness in hessians and gunnybags. The marriage took place in Bombay. The girl was taken to Calcutta and lived with her husband there for some time. In September of the same year the father-in-law of the girl visited Bombay on his way to Cutch. He brought the girl along with him to Bombay.

The first and the second accused approached the father-in-law and requested him to let the girl to stay with them for a while. Accordingly, the girl went to stay with the accused and she was not restored to the father-in-law when he sailed for Cutch. In February 1930, the husband of the girl came down to Bombay with a view to take the girl back to Calcutta. The two accused refused to part with the girl and threatened and abused the husband and that they would restore the girl to the husband only on a payment of Rs. 1,500. The husband refused to pay the money and had to return empty-handed.

The husband came to Bombay again in September 1930, but the accused did not restore the girl to him and he again returned to Calcutta. While he was in Calcutta he received two letters from the girl demanding money and making certain allegations against him. The husband replying to the letter asked the girl to come back to him and not to lead the immoral life that she was induced to do in Bombay.

Proceeding, Mr. Thanawalla said that he was going to introduce to the court one Prof. Shroff who described himself as an astrologer and who played a prominent part in the drama. He said the case was remarkable because there were many characters in it. The girl would herself depose that there were Parsis, Banias, Lohanas, Bhatia, Mahomedans in the story.

"LEADING LIFE OF SHAME."

This Mr. Shroff wrote a letter offering his assistance to the husband of the girl in restoring her back again and the husband came down to Bombay on August 12. Certain conversations took place between the husband, Mr. Shroff and the accused but nothing came out of it. In September 1930 the husband received a wire and came to Bombay and saw the girl. At the interview the girl confessed that she was leading a life of shame and that the first and the second accused were living on her prostitution.

The husband then lodged an information with the Social Purity League who in turn reported the matter to Inspector Salaskar of the Crime Branch. On the day of the arrest of the accused Inspector Salaskar accompanied by the husband of the girl went to 5, Mint Road, the residence of the accused. They asked the second accused where Kesarbai was to which she replied that the girl had gone to Vadgadi. The police did not believe the second accused and went to the adjoining room where Mr. Shroff was residing. To their surprise, they found Kesarbai, the girl, in a compromising position with Mr. Shroff. The accused were then arrested. The third accused according to the prosecution was procuring customers for the girl and was responsible in introducing the girl to many persons.

Homi Cursetji Gyara, the Secretary of the Social Purity League gave evidence as to how the husband of the girl made a complaint to him and how the accused came to be arrested.

GIRL'S VERSION.

Kesaribai, the girl, then stepped into the witness box. She said that she was married to Hemchand Narsi three years ago. She lived with him for sometime and came to Bombay along with her father-in-law who was going to Cutch. She requested her father-in-law that she should be allowed to stay in Bombay with the first and second accused as she was afraid that her mother-in-law will ill-treat her if she went to Cutch. Accordingly she stayed with the accused for about 2 years.

Proceeding the witness stated that one Madhavji Devji, a neighbour of the accused offered to take her to the temple for 'dharsan' one day. He took her away with him and introduced her to one Vallabhdas living at Gaywadi. Vallabhdas threatened her and gave her Rs. 10 and committed outrage on her Out of Rs. 10 Madavji took Rs. 5 and the girl purchased a 'sari' for the remaining Rs. 5.

In a similar manner she was introduced to two others including Mr. Shroff. The third accused asked witness to go with one Shah but she refused.

SETH JAMNALALJI'S HEALTH

Will Attend Emergency Congress Cabinet Meeting

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Nov. 3.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's sudden departure from Calcutta for Wardha and not attending the last Working Committee meeting at Delhi has caused some anxiety amongst friends.

Enquiries are being made about his health. He thankfully wishes to convey to friends that his illness was not of any serious nature. He had some erruptions in the form of boils due to some impurity of blood. But now, he is well. He intends taking rest at Wardha for a month and had consequently fixed some appointments with call from Sardar Vallabhbhai to attend the emergent meeting of the Working Committee on the seventh at Bombay. He is leaving Wardha on the sixth and therefore he will not be able to keep those appointments for the time being.

VICEREGAL TOUR BY AEROPLANE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

At its meeting to-day the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly considered the purchase of an "Avro Ten" aeroplane for the use of the Viceroy, and accepted the proposal as an experiment, on the understanding that the use of an aeroplane for the Viceroy's tours would mean a real saving of money and that arrangements would be made for keeping accurate commercial accounts of the experiment.

The Committee also desired that the policy as regards the disposal of four aeroplanes originally purchased for the use of the Indian State Air Service should be explained to it at a special meeting which the Director of Civil Aviation should attend.—A. P.

KERALA PRESS CONFERENCE.

To Be Held In December.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Nov. 1.

A meeting of the Malabar Press Association was held at the "Champion" office on Friday last, presided over by Mr. P. A. Sankara Sastri.

It was resolved to hold an All-Kerala Press Conference at Calicut in the last week of December next and to invite Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, to open the Conference and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, to preside.

MR. HARIBHAU JOSI SENTENCED.

SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.

(From A Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Nov. 2.

The judgment in Alibag sedition case, against Sjt. Joshi, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial and Chirnar Defence Committee, was delivered on 2nd instant by Mr. Sonalkar, Magistrate. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and two hundred fine or in default three months' further imprisonment. Sjt. Joshi cheerfully thanked the Magistrate for giving him an opportunity to serve the motherland. Sjt. Joshi will be taken to Thana vial Bombay to-morrow noon.

T. U. C. SECRETARY AND MAGISTRATE'S PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation has been issued under the signature of Mr. H. P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, which will be published in the next issue of the Bombay Police "Gazette" requiring Abdul Tyab Abdealli Sheikh, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, for whose arrtst a warrant was issued recently and who is alleged to be in hiding.

The poclamation requires "Abdul Sheikh of Kapurwanj, Kaira District, to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay within 30 days of the publication of the proclamation."

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

We hear so much about retrenchment from all sides, but I wish to see it being carried ineo effect. We hear of retrenchment in commercial offices but it is only an excuse very often to reduce salaries or get rid of senior employees or make the remaining men work even longer hours, if possible. We hear of retrenchment in Government offices but, when we get down to facts, we find that it is only a peon whose services have been dispensed with. I am yet to hear of a proper scheme of retrenchment at the top, which would, of course, easily solve that problem.

I was thinking particularly of the "protected" services and the salary cut. They would not voluntarily accept it even with a promise from the Government that it would not extend beyond March 1933, because it might be made permanent. Now, this is just a case of lack of thought. If a voluntary cut may be so misconstrued, what is there to prevent a legalised one being misconstrued? Perhaps, like Louis Capet of France they are thinking: "Apres moi, le deluge." But the deluge may literally come if they do not take care.

THE FALL OF STERLING

The dollar-sterling rate has again fallen. In spite of the National Government's wonderful success at the polls, the rate has been steadily falling from 3.98 to 3.75. It would appear there is nothing wrong in linking them together as cause and effect. In the meantime, the executive of the National Government are straining their energies. I am reminded of that nursery rhyme.

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall
Humpty, Dumpty had a great fall
Not all the King's men
Not all the King's horses
Could set Humpty Dumpty up again.

No wonder the Franco-American loan to the Bank of England was renewed only for £30 millions instead of £50 millions.

TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER

The net exports for September 1931 amounted to 12.06 lakhs against 13.26 lakhs for August and imports of merchandise amounted to 9.89 lakhs against 9.66 lakhs and the bullion imports were 33 lakhs against 3 lakhs of the last month. Tre chief item accounting for the fall in exports is jute which has hit Bengal very badly and it must be regarded as an indication of world-trade movement. When jute and hessians are not in demand, commodities are not moving. The only brightening feature is the fall in sugar imports from 65,000 tons in September 1931 to 33,000 tons. The other important item is a rise in the volume of imported raw cotton from 1530 tons to 3360 tons.

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Why is it that when the postman pays you a money order for twenty rupees, he gives you one ten-rupee note, one five-rupee note, four silver rupees, and sixteen annas? Is it a delicate hint to you to tip him?

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

A press communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. Total amounts offered were Rs. 17,75,000 and Rs. 1,43,75,000 respectively Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 17,50,000 and Rs. 1, 32,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7-3-10 and Rs. 7-3-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 4th inst. to Tuesday, the 10th inst. at Rs. 98-8-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 28th October to the 2nd inst. amounted to Rs. 89,00,000 and Rs. 2,03,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Wednesday the 11th inst. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 13th inst. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A press communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 31st October, 1931 £219,000. From 1st April to 31st October, 1931 £219,000.

Net transfer to British Treasury:—(ii) From Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April to 31st October 1931—£23,047,304.

Respective totals £219,000 and £23,266,804.

Less-Sales of Sterling for the second period £14,047,804.

Net remittances to British Treasury for the respective periods £219,000 and £9,219,000.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 2.

Temple-Entry Satyagraha under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Committee commenced here on Sunday. The volunteers offered satyagraha in front of Shri Krishna's temple, till noon and then returned to the Satyagraha Camp.

Three batches of volunteers, among whom were some untouchables, proceeded in the evening to the East, West and South gates but they were not allowed to enter the temple compound. They thereupon offered satyagraha outside barbed wires till late in the evening.

Police constables are posted outside to maintain peace.—A. P.

NIZAM'S HEIR TO WED EX-SULTAN'S DAUGHTER

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is understood that the Nizam's approval was received to-day to the marriage of the Heir-Apparent of Hyderabad with a daughter of the Ex-Sultan of Turkey, and that the ceremony will take place at Nice about the middle of November, after which the Prince and the Princess will return to Hyderabad. The Heir-apparent was congratulated to-night by Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at the dinner given to him by the Hyderabad Delegation.—Reuter

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled firm in sympathy with better hessian market with fair business passing. In coals limited turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Teas were steady with moderate business passing. Miscellaneous section shew no change. Government securities were firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Three and a half per cent Government paper 55|9; four and a half per cent loan 1955|60 68|12; five per cent bonds 1933 98|8; five per cent loan 1939|44 82|12; six per cent bonds 1933|36 96|2.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 859|8; Do. conty. 206.

Railway: Sara Serajganj Railway 59.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy. 108; Kesoram ordy. 3-10.

Coals: Bansra 3|2; Bansdeopore 9; Bengal 318; Burrakur 12|4; Equitable 21|14; Hurriladih 9|8 Nazira 6|8; Parasea 1|14; Pench Valley 23; Raneegunge 40; Standard 29|12; Union 12|8.

Jutes: Alliance ordy. 284; Anglo India ordy. 315; Auckland ordy. 195; Belvedere ordy. 378; Caledonian 495; Clive 27|13; Fort Gloster 505; Gourepore ordy. 340; Howrah 42|7 Hukumchand ordy. 23|12; Kamarhatty ordy. 434|8; Kankinarah 365; Kelvin 565; Kinnison ordy. 663|8; Lansdowne 132; Presidency 6|6; Reliance Pref. 109; Union ordy. 412|8.

Miscellaneous: Karanpura Development 8|4; Bengal Iron 3|4; Indian Iron and Steel 5|8; Marshall and Co.; 1|10; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 50; Associated Hotels ordy. 3|8; Bararee Coke 10|12; Indian Wood Products 17|12; Madan Theatres 1|5; Bengal paper ordy. 40|8; Midnapore Zemindary 69; Cawnpore Sugar 13|8; New Savan Sugar 9|10.

Teas: Betjan 16|8; Mohecma ordy. 10|4; Teloijan 9-12.—A. P.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The Chan Line Steamer "Clan" Maciever arrived London on the afternoon of 31st October.

Steamer "Clan Macgillvray" arrived Suez on Morning of 31st Oct.

PROGRESSIVE WARDHA

Eradication Of Untouchability

RAO BAHADUR TO THROW OPEN WELLS AND TEMPLES.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Walunjker of Wardha Satyagraha Ashram and Babasaheb Deshmukh, Members of Provincial Congress Committee were on propaganda tour in Wardha District during the last week and appealed to caste Hindus to throw open all wells and temples to the so-called untouchables.

Their appeal has been very effective, as it is learnt that several wells will be shortly thrown open to all Hindus.

Rao Bahadur Khare of Wardha has agreed to throw open four wells for the Mahars and other "untouchables" and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will perform the opening ceremony very shortly.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Dr. and Mrs. Hocking and Dr. and Mrs. Merrill lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 2nd November.

America And Germany

QUESTION OF OUTSTANDING CREDIT ARRANGEMENT

Participation With Reichsbank To Be Renewed.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, associaeed with other Federal Reserve Banks, has decided to renew participation in the outstanding credit arrangements with the German Reichsbank. The credit which would have matured on November 3 totals 100 million dollars, of which the Federal Reserve Banks have advanced 25 million.

ARMAMENT TRUCE

More Support To Italian Proposal

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Geneva.—Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, India, the Irish Free State, Norway, Rumania, Sweden and Jugo-Slavia are among the latest subscribers to the Italian proposal for a year's armament truce.—Reuter.

ALEMBIC
Hemo-Draksomalt
WONDERFUL TONIC
AND
DELICIOUS BEVERAGE
BUILDS UP.
BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

LONG LIQUIDATION AND SOUTHERN SELLING

Dangerous To Be Long In Liverpool

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Yesterday the New York Cotton ıtures market was comparatively steady until closing, when it suddenly declined on liquidation and Southern selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and finally closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.70.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was closed yesterday.

The Liverpool cotton futures market advanced on foreign buying, which absorbed scattered selling. The Sterling-Dollar cross rate was easier as there is some anxiety about the future of sterling. As a matter of fact there is keen struggle between interests favouring inflation against deflation. The activity of business recently experienced by Great Britain cannot be maintained indefinitely. Both America and France have resolved to remain on Gold Standard. Thus the weaker countries shall have to suffer the most in the long run. We believe it dangerous to remain long of cotton in Liverpool. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.09d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed 5 points higher and Egyptian Cotton futures closed 5 points lower to 7 points higher.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of 16 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER REVIEW.

Cotton: "The demand for spot cotton this week on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has not been so large. In the Futures section, business has been quieter. The Ginnings figure, issue early in the week, although above expectations, had little effect on the market, which practically throughout the period under review has been dominated by the movements in Sterling Exchange. Hedge-selling and profit-taking, however were easily absorbed. The Egyptian section has more or less been without feature."

Cloth: "This market has not presented any new feature of importance. Enquiry has been fairly well maintained, but actual business has been only of moderate dimensions. Some transactions, principally in light goods, were arranged for shipment to India but Chinese requirements have been smaller than recently. Demand from other sources has not been too prominent; home trade, however is still fairly active."

Yarns: "For good qualities of both America and Egyptian spinnings, longer delivery notice is now required, and with producers adopting a firmer attitude, business has been reduced."

HIGHER PARITY OF INDIAN COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

In spite of heavy hedge selling the American markets continued steady due largely to good spot demand. With the continued easiness in Sterling the American market does not reflect the advance shown in the Bombay and Liverpool markets; but with the turn of the year and the possibility of larger exports by Britain Sterling should again improve.

India as an exporting country will likely find her higher parity prices disadvantageous when the crop moves freely.

In view of these facts and also with the possibility of political developments in America in the near future we prefer realising "longs" in Bombay and replacing same in America on any set-backs.

For a long pull we should not be surprised to see cotton selling at 10 cents in the Spring.

Sterling/Dollar cross rate Dol. 3.73. —1/2.

New York markets will be closed to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December Highest 6.70 plus .07 lowest 6.58 — .05.

New York January Highest 6.76 (opening) lowest 6.67 (2-52 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul Co., have received the following cable dated 2nd instant (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Steady market particularly Liverpool due to further depreciation in Sterling. We believe higher prices gradually.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Cotton good trade Lancashire America but Co-operatives and Suoth selling.

New York.—Notwithstanding strength in grain markets, outside interest is small. Hedge sales have become larger. Smaller trade demand. Market seems likely to decline under weight of new crop selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-35 a.m.:—Liverpool market better on some Indian buying, good Bombay advices.

4-10 p.m.:—NEW YORK CABLES:—Good textile business during the past week. In the cotton market we anticipate no important move in the near future. Think hedging likely to cause moderately lower market and would buy only in weakness.

3-45 p.m.:—NEW YORK:—Increased hedge selling near the close.

REUTER'S CABLE:—New York market was comparatively steady until closing, when it suddenly declined on liquidation and Southern selling.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cables:—

Cable from our Liverpool Agents:—

"Anticipate big struggle between interests favouring inflation against deflation. Outlook so obscure consider essential operate very cautiously, are therefore not following market up."

Telegram from Dallas correspondents:—

"Basis firm. Large demand by Japanese interests, medium and off grades commanding narrow differences. Weather continues favourable, crop being rapidly gathered."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

	To-day's Closing.
December	6.58
January	6.67
March	6.82
May	7.02
July	7.19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

(CLOSED TO-DAY.

New York, Nov. 2.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.76
March	6.90
May	7.10

New York, Noon Call:—

January	6.72
March	6.86
May	7.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 65,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 48,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

	Opening	Closing.
November		4.82
December		4.80
January	4.77	4.80
February		4.82
March	4.83	4.85
April		4.88
May	4.90	4.91
June		4.94
July	4.94	4.97
August		4.99
September		5.01
October		5.04
Middling Spot		5.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

	To-day's Closing.
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.65
Broach, Fine good (Good Staple)	4.77
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.89
Oomra, Good	4.27
Oomra, Fully Good	4.37
Oomra, Fine	4.52
Bengal, Good	4.12
Bengal, Fully Good	4.22
Bengal, Fine	4.32
Scinde, Fully Good,	4.22
Scinde, Fine	4.32
Scinde Superfine	4.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

	To-day's Closing.
November	7.13
January	7.38
March	7.55
May	7.72
July	7.88
October	8.03
Sakellaridis. F.G.F., Spot	7.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

(Opening Rates)

London, Nov. 2.

T. T. London on Berlin	15.60
T. T. London on New York	3.69-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.32
T. T. London on Brussels	26.62
T. T. London on Madrid	42.00
T. T. London on Milan	72.50
T. T. London on Berne	...
T. T. London on Paris	94.12

FHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, November 3.

In sympathy with a decline of 3 points in New York Futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 191 for Broach A./M. delivery but in view of weakness of sterling, the market opened strong at Rs. 193 and immediately advanced to Rs. 194|12 on buying by option operators. There was no seller and everybody was nervous but sudden selling by offices, completely changed the complexion. Everybody was a seller and in the absence of buyers prices gave way to Rs. 190|8. There was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 192.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 7 points and with further weakness of sterling prices advanced to Rs. 192/12 in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Highest Rs. 194/12 lowest Rs. 190/8.

Broach A./M. 192/8.

Oomra D./J. 166/12.

Bengal D./J. 147/4.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

85 Colaba Land mill Mandusar 177.

100 Bussan and Co., Beawar 162.

58 Arjun Khimji Durwah 164 1/2.

65 G. G. Kesha Chandar 173 1/4.

125 G. G. Kesha Nandarbar 170.

51 Viram Ladha Gulabpura 157.

43 Bussan & Co., Chalisgaon 161.

115 Bussan & Co. Dhulia 167.

76 Jamshed mill Sailu 157.

52 Bussan & Co., Satona 166.

72 K. Damji Anjar 192.

100 G. G. Kesha Darwah 175.

35 Jamshed mill Khamgaon 156 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bengal Superfine	161
Bengal Fine	156
Bengal F.G.	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	156
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	151
Wardha-Hinght Fine	183
Nagpur Savner Fine	184
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	178
Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	169
Khandesh Fine	163
Muthia F.G.	153
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	176
Jalna Saikl F.G.G.S.	172
Parbhani F.G.GS.	173
Burwah Sanavad Fine	173
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	173
Broach Fine	199
Broach F.G.	183|9
Cambodia	269
Miraj Sangli	224
Compta Good	264
Jinja	284
Busoga	294

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. 2 Days.	This year
Khandesh	226	2,761
Central India	777	6,292
Barsi and Nagar		1,305
Hyderabad-Gaorani		321
Berar	1,086	12,459
Central Province	377	4,568
Total Oomra	2,466	27,706
Dholera	536	3,913
N.-W. Provinces	217	2,731
Rajputana		1,915
Sind-Punjab	2	5,492
Broach	222	5,453
Coompta and Dharwar		3,029
Westerns Northerns	231	2,382
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		288
Persian	67	410
American		12,252
Egiptian and African		15,912
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	3,791	81,539

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th Oct. This year
Europe	105	35,343
Japan and China	7,668	106,789
Coast Ports	63	12,367
Up-country by Rail		20,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		30,371
Total	7,836	205,272

DELIVERY CONTRACT.

Wardha-Hinganghat Rs. 20 on Dec. Rs. 16|- on Jan. Rs. 14|- on. Nagpur Nov. Rs. 20|- on. Yeotmal Nov. Rs. 12|- on Arvi Nov. Rs. 12 on. Dec. Rs. 8|- on. Jan. Rs. 7|- on Amraoti Nov. Rs. 10|- on. Khamgaon Akola Nov. Rs. 10|- Dec. Rs. 6|- on. January Rs. 3|- on. Mulkapur Nov. Rs. 10|- on.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/2 Highest Rs. 35/4 Lowest Rs. 34/1/6 Closing Rs. 34/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 37/- Highest Rs. 37/3 Lowest Rs. 35/6 Closing Rs. 36/2.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Sharp Rise.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

As a result of continuous weakness of sterling, prices of Gold and Silver are advancing every day. Longs are liquidating their purchases of silver with a view to re-buy at lower levels. Today the market was firm on rise in the Shanghai Exchange. On parity London market is due to be 5|8d. higher to maintain prices ruling in the local markets. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26	8	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	26	8	6
Mint Gold 2nd Sett.	26	8	6
Silver Ready	61	3	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	57	14	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	58	0	0
Kartik tejimundi	3	12	0
Sovereigns	16	3	0
Chartered Bank Bar	26	9	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 2.

Silver market:—Market is quietly steady.

	To-day's price
Spot	18-1|2
Forward	18-7|8

GOLD.

London, November 2.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £5:8:2

To-day's Rate.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Wheat May	4	12	0
Wheat Khandwa	3	5|40	
Linseed May	7	1	6
Linseed Bold	5	14	6
Linseed Small	5	10	6
Castorseed	6	14	0
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Teelseed	8	6	0
Mahoorasced	5	4	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Khandeish	226 bales.
Central India	777 ,,
Berar	1,086 ,,
Central Provinces	377 ,,
Dhollera	536 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	217 ,,
Sind-Punjab	2 ,,
Broach	222 ,,
Weterns Northern	231 ,,
Persians	67 ,,
Cotton	3,791 ,,
Wheat	15,025 cwts.
Linseed	492 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	2 ,,
Gingellyseeds	199 ,,
Poppyseeds	56 ,,
Groundnuts	10,498 ,,
Castorseeds	3,213 ,,
Rice	3,651 ,,
Myrabollams	1,652 ,,
Cottonseeds	5,390 ,,
Gram	132 ,,
Joowar	3,933 ,,
Maize	16 ,,
Barley	677 ,,
Bajree	446 ,,
Coal	580 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	1931-32	1930-31.
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
2-11-31	3560000	4600000
Receipts Yesterday		
2-11-31	65000	32000
Exports to date		
3-11-31	1754000	2243000
Stock at Port		
30-10-31	4369000	3677000
Stock Interior Towns		
30-10-31	1750000	1505000
Stock Liverpool		
30-10-31	685000	755000
Visible Supply		
30-10-31	7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight		
30-10-31	5589000	6419000
Quantity out of Sight		
30-10-31	2940000	2542000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, November 2.

	To-day's price
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	—Closed.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	—Closed.
P. and O. Banking Corporation	—Closed.
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	—Closed.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent.	—Closed.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	—Closed.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	—Closed.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan.	—Closed.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	—Closed.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	—Closed.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent.	—Closed.
War Loan 5 per cent.	—Clodsed.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	—Closed.

GOODWILL AND GREETINGS TO ALL!

DIVALI

THE SEASON OF

Goodwill! Life Insurance stands as the emblem of Goodwill. Individually, Socially, Nationally, Economically and even Politically Life Insurance stands for all that is best in Humanity. It extends and expects Goodwill.

YOU AND WE ARE ONE!

WE GREET YOU!

N. SARKER—General Manager,

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE — CALCUTTA.

N. DATTA — Manager,

BOMBAY BRANCH, : : : HORNBY ROAD.

Branches etc., throughout INDIA and the EAST.

MAHATMAJI WILL LOVE TO KNOW

THAT A NEW ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WITH CHILDREN NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OLD HAS BEEN PROPOSED.

These little minors will decide "the question of minorities" and will look towards attaining a happy, healthy and robust "majority"!

The newest national jewel as accepted by the great majority of our patriotic medical men will be given a "Premier place" at this NEW R. T. C. of children and its contents as disclosed to every medical man will be discussed at a committee meeting of little experts. Its superb taste and flavour and its most healthy and quick effect will be the chief items for unanimous commendation.

These robust "majors" will then vote for a fresh R. T. C. and will be undivided in their demand and pretty certain to get what India wants.

India badly wants to-day "BABY'S JUVENOL" to reduce her infant mortality and to make her children a robust nation. Every child, healthy or sickly needs it. It has been most modestly priced so as to be within the reach of all and it is tenfold better than a number of things costing more and doing less. Never try a thing until you are told about its contents and "Juvenol" has proved by disclosure of its contents that it is by far the very best combination of India's herbs and roots at its low price. All good chemists have this tonic and remedy in one for sale. The sole concessionaires are the PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

1

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Opening Puotations.

NOVEMBER:	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/4
Business Done	.....
DECEMBER:	
Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/5-3/4
Business Done	6/6
JANUARY.:	
Sellers	6/8
Buyers	6/6
Business Done	.....
FEBRUARY:	
Sellersr	6/8-3/4
Buyers	6/7-1/2
Business Done	.....
MARCH:	
Sellers	6/9
Buyers	6/8-3/4
Business Done	6/9

Market:—Firm.

LONDON METALS.

London, November 2.

Copper, Braziers	£49-1|2
Yellow Metal	£40-1|2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£12-1|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£9-3|4
Tin, English Ingots	£130

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

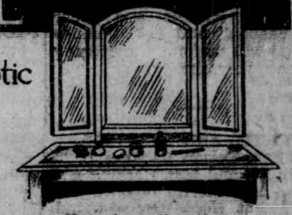
Bombay, Nov. 3.

Fintered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 422 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 bs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

OZODOL The Ideal Antiseptic



OZODOL is an efficient antiseptic and decrdant, when used as a mouth-wash it ensures clean germ free mouth and ends foul breath.

It is wonderful on dandruff and nasal congestion. A SWADESHI PRODUCT.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. Ltd. BOMBAY.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 2.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.82-1|2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.33-1|2.
T.T. London on Brussels	26.93
T.T. London on Madrid	42.50
T.T London on Milan	73.00.
T.T. London on Berne	19.28.
T.T. London on Paris	95.37.
T.T. London on Prague	129.00.
T.T. London on New York (Closing)	3.76-1|4.

GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Opening Puotations.

December	6sh. 4d. Paid
March	6sh. 4d. Paid.
May	6sh. 10d. Paid.

Market: Firm.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 2.

Interest day to day Loans 4-1|2 per cent. Possibly mutilated.

Interest 7 days' market loans 4-7|8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, November 2

To-day's rate.

Demand Bills 371.75

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INDIA'S PREMIER PRODUCT

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DIVALI FREE PRESENT!

TO MAKE

TONS OF MONEY AND ENJOY!!

—:o:—

"MUHURAT SAUDA"

1. The DIVALI is approaching fast on Monday, the 9th of November, 1931. From A to Z, every firm is advertising to attract the public for the purchase of their goods. BUT NOBODY IS SOLVING THE DILEMMA as how to get money in these hard days of depression when the daily necessities of life, even a well-to-do man finds it difficult to meet with.

2. The UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU (Established 22nd May, 1922), Flat 73-78, Mahendra Mansions, Museum West, Fort, Bombay.

Phone:—22757. Telegram: "MAHERGURU."

Are solving this very difficult Dilemma at a positive stroke, how to make easy money and tons of money according to everybody's capacity through the Cotton Markets and enjoy the coming Divali Festivals as under:—

3. On 26th October, 1931, the Cotton Prices are being quoted as under:—

Rs. 178-179, Broach F.G. May 1932 Positions.
4.60 penny, Liverpool, January 1932 Positions.
6.70 Cents. New York, January 1932 Positions.

4. From these levels, having a slight set-back on 28th, and 29th by few points, the prices fluctuating up and down, will jump on Monday, the 9th November, 1931, at Divali Muhurat Sauda to near-about with the difference of few points to:—

Rs. 194 to 197, 201 to 204, Broach F.G. May 1932, Positions.
5.01 to 5.11 Penny, Liverpool, January 1932 Positions.
7.97 to 8.14 Cents, New York, January 1932 Positions.

5. About 20 to 25 rupees rise in India and 50 to 70 points in Liverpool and about 70 to 100 points rise in New York near-about as stated above.

6. And so buying 100 bales at the above levels brings a profit of about 1,000 to 1,500 Rupees within coming two weeks in each market of the world, is not a bad bargain.

7. With 100 to 175 rupees risk to make 1,000 to 1,500 rupees:—Apply: Teji in the Mahajan Association at the level of Rs. 180, which will be about 3 to 3-1|2 Rs. per bale and keep it open till 9th November, when sell and make profits.

8. On Monday, 9th November, 1931, the U.S.A. Bureau Report is to be out at about 10 P.M., which we expect to be as under:—

CROP:—16.192,000 Bales, each bale weighing 500lbs.
GINNINGS:—12,497,000 Bales, each bale weighing 500lbs.
WEATHER:—68.5 per cent.
YIELD:—188.5 per cent lbs. per acre.
NEW YORK:—37 to 41 up.
LIVERPOOL:—21 to 31 up.
NATURE:—Same as expected but rather bullish. And the prices to fluctuate as stated above.

9. LINE OF BUSINESS TO FOLLOW:—Buy freely as much as you can from 26th, 27th and 29th, at low levels as stated above in paragraph No. 3 and sell on 9th, Divali Day and make profits.

10. MAKE MONEY AND BE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COTTON FORECAST OF THE SAID BUREAU.

11. Their Cotton Forecast for the month of November 1931, and till 31st March 1932, showing on what rate the Teji-Mandi is to be settled can be had from us, showing 200 to 300 rupees fluctuations, both sides.

INVESTING RS. 500, BRINGS RS. 10,000, TILL 31ST OF MARCH 1932.

For Particulars apply to:—

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU

73-78, Mahendra Mansion, Musuem West, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone. 22757.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Progress In Primary Education

POVERTY FORCES MAN TO COMMIT SUICIDE

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 1.

The bridge called Dapodi over the Mula River, a mile off the western side from the Kirkee Station, which enables the G. I. P. Railway line is unsafe for traffic since Friday. The bridge has 22 arches and a big hole was sen in the 8th arch on the Kirkee Station side. All traffic closed and the Express and Mail are only brought over to the end of the bridge and there the transhipment takes place. The Railway authorities intend to rebuild the broken arch; but at present they are only trying to place girders and open one line for traffic. The work is going on briskly and it is hoped the regular trains will run between Bombay and Poona from Wednesday or Thursday, the 4th or 5th instant.

Dr. P. L. Vyde, a Sanskrit and Pali Scholar and Professor of the Fergusson College returning from Europe after attending the International Conference, came to Poona on the 29th ultimo.

GIRLS' GUIDE RALLY.

A Grand Rally of Poona Girls' Guide was held yesterday afternoon on the Indian Military Sports ground. About 500 girls assembled on the occasion. It was attended by Lady Henekar. Also sports of all kinds were held and prizes were awarded to winners.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE.

The Report of the School Board, Poona City Municipality for the year 1930-31 forms an interesting episode, showing how a forward policy is adopted by the Municipality in the matter of Primary Education during these days of retrenchment. For the year in question Mr. Mohamed Ali Dost Mohamed was the Chairman of the School Board and the Report is ample proof of the pains and troubles he has been taking in promoting the cause of education. He is really to be congratulated.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of pupils attending the Municipal primary schools.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income of the Board for the said year is Rs. 3,15,000 and the expenditure Rs. 3,11,000. Of the income Rs. 1,30,000 have been received as grant from Government and Rs. 1,68,000 from the Local Authorities. The number of untouchable children in school has increased by about 200.

A sum of Rs. 11,000 (Building property) was donated to the Municipality by Mr. Mohamed Ali for female education.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

The foreign cloth shops in the Poona Cantonment will be picketed shortly. The picketing shall be carried on from day to day till all the stocks of foreign cloth are sealed. The Secretary has issued an appeal requesting the public not to buy foreign cloth and also not to buy any cloth from shop which is picketed.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The question of restricting the numbtr of students in the College, the need for increasing the teaching staff and the Hostel superintendents, etc., was discussed by the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society and their viewpoint was sent to the Government. It is believed that the College Authorities might accept the important conditions demanded by the Government.

It seems that the rumour about increasing the fees is quite unfounded. The Government is silent on this point.

TRAVELLING KHADI EXHIBITION

In order to bring home to the villagers the improvements effected in the production of khadi, the authorities of the Maharashtra Charkha Sangh has organised a Travelling Khadi Exhibition which will tour through all the villages in the Maharashtra. During the month of October this body held Khadi Exhibition in 15 or 16 important villages of Satara District and sold khadi worth nearly Rs. 1,800/-.

The annual general meeting of the Association for the Disabled was held under the presidentship of Mr. McMillan, the Collector for Poona. The report for the last two years was read out and the budget for the coming year was passed. The election of new office bearers next took place.

Efforts are being made to increase the funds of the Association to provide help to an increased number of disabled.

KONKAN RELIEF FUND.

The final list of donations for the Konkan Relief Fund from Poona is out and show that Poona has contributed about Rs 5,575 towards the fund. It is gratifying to note, the schools, colleges, offices and other institutions were keenly interested in the collection of the funds.

Hari Kusajee Ambawne, a resident of Tirpad Village in Ambegam, Poona District was tried for alleged murder of Chuna Dagdoo Ambawne, by Mr. Wadia recently. The accused was found not to be guilty and the learned Judge ordered his acquittal.

One Abdul Kadar, a motor driver who had taken a cycle on hire, sold it off on account of financial difficulty. A warrant of arrest was issued against him and he was hiding himself. A few days before wren he was sitting on the brink of a well near Pocha's shop on the Sholapur Road, he saw the cycle merchant coming with the police for his arrest, and he jumped into the well and died.

POST-PRANDIAL ORATORY

Sir S. Hoare's Tribute To Nizam

HYDERABAD AND FEDERATION

LONDON, November 3.

The Hyderabad Delegation entertained Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare at a banquet at Hyde Park Hotel. The guests who numbered over 130 included the two Princes of Hyderabad, Lord Headley, Sir Charles and Lady Wood, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Stuart and Lady Fraser, the Agha Khan, the Begum Aga Khan, General and Mrs. Muspratt, the High Commissioner for India and a large number of British and Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference. Sir A. Hydari proposed the loyal toast and Sir S. Hoare proposed the toast of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Welcoming the guests of the evening, Sir A. Hydari, leader of the Hyderabad Delegation said that to India, the all-important question, when a change of Government took place in England, was. who would be the Secretary of State for India, as so much depended upon his personality, sympathies and accessibility. Sir Samuel Hoare was not a stranger to India. They all remembered the time when he. with his wife, flew to New Delhi. The delegates to the Round Table Conference had abundant proof of Sir S. Hoare's interest in India and knew how anxious he was to arrive at a correct solution of India's many problems and how conscious he was of the realities of the position.

HYDERABAD'S ROLE.

Sir A. Hydari said that he (Hydari) was often accused of being a Conservative in politics. That was because, he wished for orderly progress in all fields of national endeavour and for preservation of the stability in body politic It was in this spirit that Hyderabad participated in the Conference and elected for Federation not for any end of its own, but to assist the general settlement. Hyderabad had no axe to grind and had no selfish interest in participating in the Conference and desired no price as a condition precedent to joining the Federation. The policy of the Nizam always aimed at the maintenance of stability to ensure continuous progress in economic and other directions.

Concluding, Sir A. Hydari said, that Hyderabad had always made her alliance with Great Britain, the cardinal point of her policy, and whether in war or in peace, she had not wavered from the obligations of the faithful alliance. In return Hyderabad asked for stability and freedom to fashion her own policy in the manner best suited to the needs and genius of the peoples of Nizam's Dominions.

TRIBUTES TO SIR AKBAR.

Sir S. Hoare replying to the toast said that when he flew to India years ago, he could hardly think that India would loom so large in their horizon. He regretted that he had had no opportunity of visiting Hyderabad and that that the pleasure must be postponed, till he and his wife made another flight. He would like to congratulate the Nizam on the wisdom of his judgment in sending to the Round Table Conference as representative of Hyderabad, one of the outstanding personalities of their deliberations. Sir Akbar Hydari was always ready in a friendly, but none-the-less frank way, to put the case of Hyderabad and Sir S. Hoare had noticed, that whenever the delegates at the Round Table Conference got within a hundred miles of Hyderabad, there was Sir Akbar ready to draw attention to the reactions that the decisions of the Conference might have upon the State that he so well represented.

"FAITHFUL ALLY."

The Secretary of State said that from the point of view of the Conference generally, it had been of the greatest value to have in their midst one, who not only so well represented the interests of his own State, but one who took so far-seeing and so sympathetic interest in the general task of an All-India Federation, upon which they were engaged. Sir S. Hoare considered the visit of the Princes to London as a very auspicious incident, and he hoped that the Princes would take back pleasant memories of their visit, which would prove a very conspicuous incident in the relations between Asia and Europe.

The Nizam of Hyderabad bore the unique title of "His Majesty's Faithful Ally," a title unique in Europe, but by no means an empty title.

STABLE AND IRREMOVABLE.

Looking back over the history of the relations of Great Britain and India, the Nizam had stood as the right-hand of the British Government in the critical stage of the British history. The State of Hyderabad was England's friend and ally. Just as the Nizam and the State of Hyderabad had been loyal in their friendship to Great Britain, so Great Britain was determined to be steadfast and staunch in her friendship to Hyderabad. (Applause).

Concluding, Sir S. Hoare said that with the history of so many generations of loyal friendship behind them, he looked with confidence to the future. He was sure of one thing, that whatever alterations there might be in the relations between the East and the West, one factor would remain absolutely stable and irremovable, and that was the loyal friendship of Hyderabad for Great Britain and unswerving loyalty of the Nizam for the King-Emperor.—Reuter.

A Rupee Saved is A Rupee Gained

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A SAFE DEPOSIT
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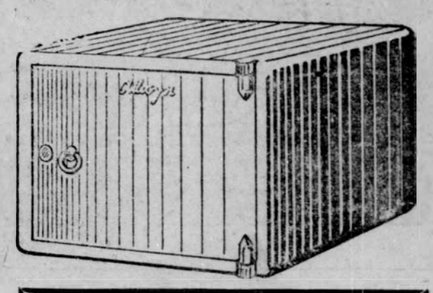

In view of the growing demand for a container having ALL the fire and burglar resisting-qualities of a SAFE but at the same time being not so cumbersome ALLWYN'S have designed such a container.

ALLWYN'S "BABY" SAFE, measuring 15" high x 21" wide x 15" deep.

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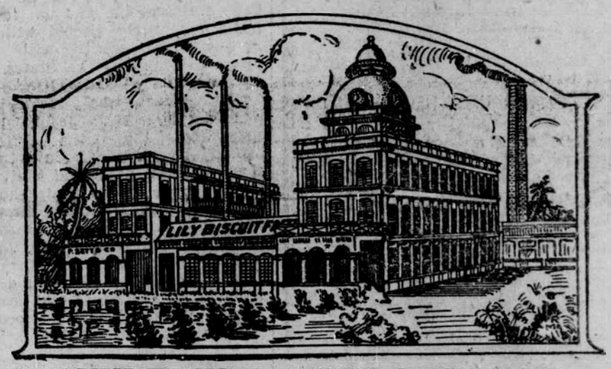

Thank God, but for the earnestness of our Bombay Patrons, it has been possible for us to open a depot in your city.

It is needless to mention that Lily Biscuits always stand for purity, quality and perfection; and this reputation is being maintained for over 30 years.

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FAMOUS LIVER and SPLEEN SPECIFICS

are exhibited in the generals' ail of the all India Swadeshi Exhibition, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay—and available for sale.

These are specially invented for CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN TROUBLES and may be used as a preventive tonic.

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LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST,
Mylapur,—MADRAS.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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(Gaya).

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
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These Pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves and increase vitality.

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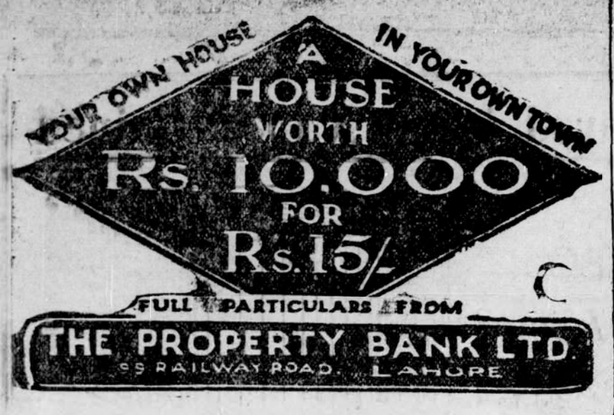
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Bombay Branch:—Kalbadevi.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A HOUSE WORTH Rs. 10,000 FOR Rs. 15/-
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THE PROPERTY BANK LTD
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BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

Name _____

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THE OATINE CO.,—17, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.

STATES' SUBJECTS' REPRESENTATION.

PRINCES' NOMINEES COLD-SHOULDER DEMAND.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR)

II*

The Princes have always been emphasising that the question of sending delegates was a matter entirely within their power and of their own concern and that British Indians had no right to dictate to them the method by which their representatives should be sent to the Federal Houses. This opinion is founded entirely on a fallacy. When once the Princes give their consent to a federation they surrender their sovereignty over the federal subjects to a new State called the Federal Government, and that State has a right to come in direct contact with all the citizens living in the units of the federation for federal purposes. Theoretically speaking, therefore, the Princes have no claim, much less are they entitled to say in which manner the State representatives should be sent to the Federal Houses. It was only given to three members of the Round Table Conference, Mr. Joshi, Dr. Ambedkar, and Mr. Zafarulla Khan to tell the Princes that it was not a question of their own concern, it was a question of joint concern, since the State representatives were to sit with British Indian representatives and were to discuss and vote with them. The character of the representatives was as much a concern of the people of the States as that of British India. They emphasised that they did not like to dictate to the Princes the form of Government that may exist in their own States. That was beyond the purview of the present discussion, but they demanded that the Federal House must be representative of the people and as such must be entirely elected without in any way interfering with the internal affairs of the States.

MR. JOSHI'S SUGGESTION.

The point was lucidly explained by Mr. Joshi, by suggesting that the State should be divided into various electoral units and that the people living in the State should elect their representatives through them just in the same manner as British Indian people. Mr. Joshi observed that there was no difference in the intellectual development, in the social and economic development, of the people living either in the Indian States or British India, and he also desired that the franchise and other qualifications should be the same both for the States and British India. The method of sending representatives was not the sole concern of the Princes but a common concern in which the British Indians were equally interested. It was, therefore, in the interest of British India and the States to see and minutely examine what kind of legislatures were being established, and this did not in any way mean interference in the internal administration of the States. This interference, if it is to be so-called, had become legitimate by reason of the consent of the people to join the Federation. The popular Chamber of the Federation must represent the people and must be fully elected.

FALSE ANALOGY.

The Princes and their protagonists have been citing the analogy of the German 'Bundesrat' to justify the nomination to the Federal House, but Dr. Ambedkar thoroughly exposed this reasoning when he brought home to the notice of the States. Delegates that in the old German Constitution the States members were not representatives but ambassadors voting under a mandate and that the 'Bundesrat' had the power to examine the credentials of every State. The Indian States are not going to vest the future Federal Government with the rights of paramountcy, and this analogy, therefore, does not hold good. He further pointed out that even under this old German model, in the Reichstag the Lower House contained elected representatives of the people.

FEDERATION OF ANOMALIES.

The Princes have all along been maintaining, and it appears that many British Indian Delegates are supporting the view, that in the Upper House, viz., the Senate, the nominees of the Government of the States should sit and this is more or less on the analogy of a Federal Constitution. There is, however, one distinction that is very relevant, viz., that the units composing the federation have generally a standard form of Government prevailing in each of them. This is the case in the United States of America, Mexico, and Switzerland. But in India however, a very strange combination is being proposed. In fact "a special federation of unique considerations" is going to be established and it is full of incongruities and instead of an anomalous federation it can justly be described as a federation of anomalies. If, therefore, the Governments of the Indian States are permitted to send their delegates it means clearly the nominees of some hundred autocrats, and such a method of representation would be entirely against the spirit of any genuine and democratic federation. This protest of Dr. Ambedkar startled the Ruler of Bikaner and many others. He suggested for the nomination of the States to the Upper House the Norwegian Plan, in which the popular elected Chamber elects members of the Second Chamber. If this plan is adopted the danger of the nominees of the Princes would disappear. Dr. Ambedkar suggested another alternative that if this was not acceptable to the Princes, the Princes might suggest a panel of candidates for the Senate, or the Upper House, and from which the Federal Popular House might select the members of the Upper House. Dr. Ambedkar, however, protested very strongly against the nomination of the Princes in the Upper House also.

A RESPECTFUL APPEAL.

The other British Delegates, however, such as Dr. Sapru, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Mr. P. C. Mitra and Pandit Malaviya, appealed to the Princes to resort to election so far as the Popular House was concerned. It was a gentle, meek, and respectful appeal to the Princes. What weight the Princes will attach to such appeals it is needless to say in view of the unequivocal expressions of their sentiments in this respect as voiced in the Federal Structure Committee.

The question of representation to both the Houses is not a matter purely for the Indian Princes. So far as the States are concerned the State members are to sit in the Legislature and to vote: they claim even seats in the Executive.

As nominees of the Princes they shall have to vote under a mandate. They would prove to be virtually an official bloc. This matter is very serious and the British Indian Delegates ought not to have acquiesced in the view that it is solely a concern of the Princes. They ought to have protested against this claim and lent their whole-hearted support to Messrs. Joshi, Ambedkar and Zafarullakhan. But expediency and diplomacy seemed to have weighed with them and thus they have neglected the cause of the States' people directly and even to the prejudice of their own cause. The presence of the Indian Princes is desired by many people to stabilise the Constitution, but it must certainly be the object of everyone, who is solicitous of the good of the country and who is eager for Dominion Status, that the presence of the Indian Princes or their nominees in the federal houses should not tend to sterilize the Constitution.

*Previous article appeared on October 31.

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THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., Fort; THE ORIGINAL SHAH SHOP, Prarthana Samaj; and VITHALDAS NARANDAS, Jamma Masjid.

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Presentable Sweetmeats such as varieties of fancy Halwas, Almond, Pistasio Barfies, Cream Pettis and Khajas. Rose Suter-Feni, Vianeli Jellebi

Shreekhand, Basundi, Dudhpak, Cream, etc., made by order. Milk delivered free of charge.

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PATHAN INVASION A MYTH

"Frontier Gandhi" Has No Faith In R.T.C.

GUJRAT, Oct. 27.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "Frontier Gandhi" passed through Gujrat, last evening, by the Frontier Mail 'en route' to Delhi where he would attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. He looked pulled down as he had a severe attack of fever.

When approached by a Press representative to express his views on the various political topics, he said that he was quite unable to stand a long interview as the recent attack of fever has weakened him a good deal. However, the courteous Khan said that he was at his disposal.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Round Table Conference, the Khan said that he never believed in such a conference and much less in a conference arranged and managed by die-hards of Indida and England. These sham shows were designed to divert the course of surging nationalism which had become irresistible.

Referring to the observance of the Delhi Pact by the Government in the North-Western Frontier Province, the fascial expression of tre Khan changed in anger. He said that like ordinary criminals corporal punishments was being inflicted on the Red-shirts—the servants of God who were pledged and engaged in the service of humanity."

The latest phase of repression, added the Khan, was the caning of the Red-shirts—the most degrading form punishment.

Continuing, the Khan said that this was being carried on under the pretence that revenue was not being paid. The facts were that the people had paid and were paying the land revenue to their utmost capacity. This was the manner, in which the Frontier Government was carrying out the terms of the Delhi Pact.

NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Questioned about the participation of the Frontier in the next civil disobedience movement, if occasion arose, the Khan replied that the whole of tre Frontier was thoroughly organised to take to field at the first clarion call from Mahaatmaji. The number of the Red-shirt volunteers, added the Khan, had risen from one lakh to three lakhs.

Referring to the question of the defence of India, the Khan said that the question was unnecessarily causing misgivings in certain quarters. To him, the Pathan invasion was a myth and a bug-bear created by the English. It was to strengthen their own position and to fight the Imperial-wars that the Frontier bogey had been drumed into the ears of the Hindus. While to the Mohammedans, as justification for the huge standing army it was stated that in the absence of the army the Hindu majority would engulf the Muslim minority. —"Tribune."

CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP

Letter To Premier

Major Goronwy Owen, Controller of the Royal Household in the National Government and Chief Liberal Whip in the last Parliament, has written to the Prime Minister resigning his appointment. He regards the election as unnecessary and likely to resolve itself merely into a fiscal fight. The letter runs:—

21, Abingdon Street, London.

S.W. 1, October 8. 1931.

My dear Prime Minister,—It is with great regret that I send you my resignation of the office of Controller of his Majesty's Household which you graciously conferred upon me a short time ago. When I joined the Ministry I did so in the sincere hope that I might be of some service, however small, in helping the National Government to find somt solution for the grave emergency which existed then—and which still exists.

Having carefully read the speeches of the Conservative leaders ond araticles which have appeared in the Conservative press, I am lead to feel that the election which has been forced upon us is likely to resolve itself merely into a fight between Free Trade and Protection. I am convinced that this is an unnecessary election which endangers the real unity of the nation at the very moment when unity of all classes and opinions is essential to national security and recovery.

I feel, therefore that I cannot share in the responsibility of the present Administration in thrusting a general election upon the country. I should like to take this opportunity of again thanking you for the honour you conferred upon me and to express my regret that circumstances have rendered it necessary for me to resign from your Ministry.—Believe me, my dear Prime Minister, yours sincerely.

SAFELY RELY ON AMRUTANJAN BALM

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Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

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Late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan

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Chairman:—Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Edinborough) Ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

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Assurances in force . . Rs. 2,00,00,000
Yearly Income over . . Rs. 12,00,000
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Claims Paid over . . Rs. 15,00,000

Insurance without Medical Examination upto
Rs. 1,000/-.
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Business Transacted.
WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS
APPLY TO—
S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent
Opposite Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay.

FREE.
ONUS BY DRAWING
If you draw you get Rs. 375 at once.

not, your money is safe with interest.

ou have to subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 per mensem."

terim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted.
e our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)

rol to-day or you may be Late for the Coming Chance

EARN AT YOUR LEISURE
dies and Gentlemen to note ase
Agents Wanted—part-time—whole-time.

The Associated Company of India, Ltd.
40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

STOCKS & SHARES.

SPECULATIVE DEMAND FOR TATA STEEL SHARES

Undertone Good

Bombay, November 3.

The share market ruled steady to-day with improved buying. Mill shares ruled very steady and there was very good enquiry for Century and Kohinoor Shares. Bombay Dyeings were neglected, but Fazal shares improved. Later on there was a little loss from the highest levels on scattered profit-taking. There was fairly large speculative demand for Tata Steel ordinary shares which after advancing to Rs. 30|14 closed at Rs. 30|6. Bombay Burma shares ruled very steady. There was good demand for cement shares. The undertone of the market is good.

Government Securities opened firm, but later on declined on profit-taking.

The future of the market entirely depends upon the political outlook which continues uncertain. However as there is very little speculative interest in the market, the technical situation is sound. The expansion of currency is a constructive factor and improving commodity prices will also assist recovery. Professional operators are keeping out of the markets but the trade is gradually recovering all over the world and it is bound to reflect here.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 682, 80, 83, 80
Century 216, 13, 18, 21, 16
Colaba 76, 77, 76
Crescent 56-14, 55
Fazul 321, 22, 18, 21, 18, 19
Indore 315
Madhowji 10-12
Nagpur 232, 80, 83, 85, 84
New Great 131, 33, 31-14
Pearl 186, 83, 87, 85
Simplex 51,
Swadeshi 221, 26, 23, 25
Burma 360, 57, 60, 61
Hydro 16, 7-13
Tram 100-8
Deff. 341-N
Ord. 30-6, 2, 10, 4, 6
Bundi 14-4
Indian 171, 69
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 91

MILLS. Bombay, Nov. 3.	
100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**85-0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	680-10
250 Bradbury P	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	216-4
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	234-6
100 Colaba	76-4
100 Coorla	**115**
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**30**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	**3**
250 Fazulbhoy	319-6
100 Finlay	**70**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	32-8
1000 Hindustan	1185
100 Indore-Malwa	315
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	3-3
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	118-12
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Manekji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20-0**
1000 Morarji	**295**
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	**130**
100 New City	43-12
100 New City	**43-12**
250 Pabani	96-14
250 Pearl	185-10
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	**1-4**
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	225
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	**677**
500 Vishnu	1080
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	**68**
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Cont.	208-12
100-50 India	74-8
5 Union	**3-0-8**
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	**57**
250 Indian	169-6
100 Katni 1st P.	**100**
100 Katni 2nd P.	**102-4**
40 Katni Def.	**562-8**
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	553-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	60
50 Bombay Tram	101-9
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1003-12
100 Tata Power	355
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	**658-12**
100 Amritsar Patti	89
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P	51-8
30 Tata Steel D	341-4
75 Tata Steel	30-6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	91-4
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	36-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bombay Burmah old	361-4
50 Bom. Burma New	125
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-5-6
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	95

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 54-14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84

4 per cent Loan due 1950-70 Rs. 61-8

4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1954 Rs. 91-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/8

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83.

5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs 91-4

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-47 Rs. 83-8.

6 per cent. Bonds due 1931-36 Rs. 95.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97 10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101-4.

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91-8.

Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

Tone of London Silver.—Quietly steady. Absence of offering. India bought.

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 3.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16
LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1|6 3|32.
Nov|Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|2.
Nov.|Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32
Feb.|March.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 360.
Banks Selling T T 360.
Banks Buying T 353.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 702.
Banks Buying D D 803.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 175 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 165.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 30 1|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 116 1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 76.
CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 3.71 2nd
Japan—London 2|7 2nd inst.
London—Paris 96.00 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 27.00 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 19.25 2nd inst.
London—Italy 73.25 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.
Gold £5-7-6 31st ulto. £5-8-2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3|16 31st ulto.; 18 1|2 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|8 31st ulto.; 18 7|16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 1|8 31st ulto.; 33 1|4 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 11|16 per cent 31st ulto.; 5 3|4 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1|8 per cent 31st ulto.; 6 1|8 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

FACTS ABOUT EXCHANGE POLICY

(Continued from page 6)

that all of this 1000 to 1500 crores of commodities are "sold". Even the poor agriculturists live on something and they consume more nearly half of it themselves and it is only the remaining portion that is bought by the middle classes. But even if it does hit the latter hard, does that constitute any sound reason why the poor man should starve and why his lot cannot be to some extent bettered?

SYSTEM AT FAULT

If Mr. Batliwala is right in holding that the agriculturist will not benefit by the lower rate, it would appear that the fault is that of the system which makes it possible for foreign undertakings to exploit these poor people. Even when the land is flowing with milk and honey the poor underog cannot get a chance of licking up some of it. This does not mean that a lower ratio cannot help the poor man under any circumstances.

COMMERCIAL "HARI-KARI"

Mr. Batliwala's worst contention is about the help to industries. According to him, all that you want to do to become industrially great is to raise the exchange value of the rupee to about ten shillings, starve out trade and industry for a few years, sell out the machinery and lands for mere song and sell yourselves also into bondage and there, "the Millenium will come!" If it is all so easy, let us ask the physician his own question; "Why does not every country appreciate its currency? Why does not every nation commit commercial "Hari-kari" so that posterity may become glorious in its splendour?

SHOULD POSTERITY BE BURDENED?

Mr. Batliwala is on somewhat less doubtful ground when he says that what our exporters gain, our importers will lose. But does the nation stand to lose or gain as a whole? No nation with foreign commitments has tried to encourage imports and even creditor nations like France and England, and even the United States, are doing all they can to keep out foreign products. Mr. Batliwala thinks that the budget deficit caused by the fall in the rate will have to be borne by the general public. Let us remind him that there are two ways of balancing a deficit budget. One is his method, to pass it on to the people, a thing so facile that it is pursued even in times of crisis like the present. The other is the only sound one, to retrench, to reduce the expense side of the budget. Supposing a man's salary is reduced for some reason, we believe he will curtail his standard of living and that he would not seek part-time employment as a Knight of the Road!

DELUSION ABOUT "NORMAL TIMES"

Lastly, we cannot wait for normal times because there are no normal times. Moreover, if we do not settle our policy now when things are in the melting pot, we shall be told later: "Oh! shut up! Exchange has been stable at 18 pence gold for 5 days and 3 hours. The country has gone through so much suffering to achieve this. Do not disturb things again and disrupt the country's financial and commercial organisation". We repeat, we do not want a Blackett again to confront us with "de facto" ratios. The country has providentially got off the 18 pence gold rate and we have a right to discuss it now.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued From Page 6.)

elections where the Indian question is opened, the Conservatives have not made any secret of their intention if they are returned to office. The big guns, it appears, have asked the small fry to carry on any propaganda not only against the Indian aspirations but also against the Mahatma. Speeches have been made denouncing the Congress claim to represent the masses, leaflets containing damaging accounts of India are showered on the electorate. I have in my possession four of these leaflets which were forwarded to me by an English voter.

The fate of the Round Table Conference depends upon the fate of the Conservatives on Tuesday next. If they get a clear majority, they will have no hesitation to dish out Mr. MacDonald and saddle Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his place at No. 10 Downing Street. The Premier if he gets through Seaham will have to sit on the "Safety Valve", because to-day he will represent Seaham, not with the vote of the Labourites but of the Tories who are his new allies and friends in bad times. If perchance Mr. Baldwin allows the "National" Prime Minister to continue the job in which he is engaged, then also the Prime Minister will have no freedom of speech or action on any issue. The India issue will, therefore, be settled or unsettled as soon as the Tories get a breathing time. Jixes and Lloyds are anxiously awaiting the dawn of Wednesday morning when they could give a "bit of their mind" to the Indian delegates.

PUTTING OFF THE EVIL DAY

That Mahatmaji does not expect anything out of the Conference has been amply made clear in the interviews and speeches that he recently gave. Only two days ago he informed the "Statesman" of Calcutta that he might return to India not to enjoy the fruits of the labourious task that he undertook but perhaps to restart the movement. So far as the Indian community is concerned, it has no doubt that the Congress leader is right in his analysis of the situation. They have, therefore, welcomed with great relief the Allahabad message that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will unfurl the flag of the non-co-operation movement in the United Provinces. He may well be assured that none here believes that the leader of the youths is impatient or irreverent towards Mahatmaji in taking the step in his absence. Yet people may wonder why Mahatmaji does not break the Conference. As I mentioned in my earlier letter Mahatmaji will not take any steps that may be called premature. So far, he has not yielded to any of the cajoling talks of the intermediaries of the British Government. The Government also knows that Mahatmaji will be a hard nut to crack when they face the issue of "Safeguards". So they are putting off the evil day. Mahatmaji is ready any moment to lay his cards on the table and do what the Indian nation demands of him to do.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

No Injunction Against Assembly President.

NOTICE OF MOTION DISMISSED

Finance Bill Echo In High Court

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on Tuesday dismissed the notice of motion of Mr. Muljl Haridas in which he had sought to prevent Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Legislative Assembly, from discussing the Finance Bill and to vote in which the additional duty of 25 per cent. on steel and iron is proposed to be imposed.

THE PLAINT.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated:

The Plaintiff is a merchant doing business in iron and steel imported from England and the Continent. He is also a member of an Association called The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association. The Defendant is the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

2. In or about March 1927 the Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State duly passed a Bill to provide for the continuance of the protection of steel industry in British India. The said measure received the assent of the Governor-General on the 8th of March 1927, and was published in the Gazette of India dated the 12th of March 1927. The said Act being No. III of 1927 came into force since the 1st April 1927.

3. By section 2 Sub-Section (1) of the said Act certain amendments were made in Section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894 and under section 2 sub-section (2) additional import duties were levied on the iron and steel articles.

More particularly mentioned in the schedule to the said—Act for the purpose of fostering the developing the Steel industry in British India.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AUTHORITY.

4. According to the amendments of the Tariff Act of 1894 made as stated in paragraph 3 hereof the Governor-General is authorised in certain circumstances to increase or reduce the duties leviable under Act III of 1927 after an inquiry and by notification in the Gazette of India.

5. On the 28th September 1931 the Provisional collection of Taxes Act No. XVI of 1931 received the assent of the Governor-General. By Section 3 of the Act it is provided that when a Bill to be introduced in the Indian Legislature on behalf of Government provides for the imposition or increase of a duty of customs or excise the Governor-General in Council may cause to be inserted in the Bill a declaration that it is expedient in the public interest that any provision of the Bill relating to such imposition or increase shall have immediate effect under the Act. Under Section 44 of the said Act such a declaration shall have the force of law immediately on the expiry of the day on which the Bill containing it is introduced.

"WRONGFUL PERMISSION."

6. A Bill being Legislative Assembly Bill No. 46 of 1931 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 29th September 1931 on behalf of Government; and the Plaintiff submits that the Defendant wrongfully allowed its introduction. The Bill purported to supplement the Indian Finance Act of 1931 and to extend the operation of its temporary provisions.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

7. Clauses 3 and 4 of the said Bill no. 46 of 1931 make certain amendments in the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 and the Indian Finance Act of 1931 and proposes to levy 25 per cent. additional customs duties inter alia on certain articles of Iron and Steel mentioned in the Schedule to Act III of 1927. Clause 10 of the said Bill declares that it is expedient in the public interest that clauses 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill should have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931. By virtue of the said declaration, all the articles mentioned in the Schedule to Act III of 1927 have become immediately chargeable with 25 per cent. additional duties over and above the duties chargeable under the said Act III of 1927 and the said additional duties have been collected from the 1st of October 1931. The Plaintiff has had to pay 944-13-3 as additional duties between 1st and 24th October 1931.

"ULTRA VIRES"

8. A meeting of the Legislative Assembly is summoned for the 4th of November 1931 at New Delhi to consider and pass the aforesaid Bill No. 46 of 1931 under which 25 per cent. additional customs duties over and above the duties chargeable under the said Act III of 1927 are leviable on certain articles of steel and Iron. The Defendent who is the President of the said Legislative Assembly will in due course throw the Bill open to discussion and also to put it to the vote of the members of the Legislative Assembly at different stages.

9. The Plaintiff submits so far as the Iron and Steel articles mentioned in the Schedule to Act III of 1927 are concerned the said Bill No. 46 of 1931 is "ultra vires". The Import Duties levied under Act III of 1927 cannot be increased or decreased except according to the provisions of the said Act. An Inquiry by the Governor-General and a notification in the Gazette of India are conditions precedent to the increase or decrease of import duties on the articles mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule. No such inquiry by the Governor-General has been made and no notification in the Gazette of India has appeared as required under Section 2 of the Act III of 1927.

"VOID AND INOPERATIVE."

10. In the alternative the Plaintiff submits that the additional duties on steel and iron leviable under the said Bill are void and inoperative unless and until an inquiry as herein before mentioned is instituted and a notification as hereinbefore stated is published.

11. The Plaintiff submits that if the said Bill No. 46 of 1931 becomes law, he will be liable to pay additional customs duties of 25 per cent. on certain iron and steel articles which are not legally leviable on him and he would be put to wrongful loss of a large sum of money.

12. The Defendant permanently resides in Bombay. The said additional duties have been paid in Bombay and will be leviable in Bombay, in the event of the said Bill No. 46 of 1931 is passed into law and the Plaintiff submits that the material cause of action has arisen in Bombay and this Honourable Court has jurisdiction to try this suit. Fro greater precaution, the Plaintiff will crave leave under clause XII of the Letters Patent.

PLAINTIFF'S PRAYER.

13. The Plaintiff will rely on documents a list whereof is hereto annexed.

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

(a) That it may be declared tha clauses 3 and 4 of the said Bill No. 46 of 1931 in so far as they purport to levy additional duties on steel and iron mentioned in the Schedule to Act III of 1927 is "ultra vires" or in the alternative that the said provisions in the said clause of the said Bill are void and inoperative.

(b) That the defendant himself and his Agents Deputy President of the Assembly and the Panel Chairmen and each one of them may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from proceeding with the said clauses in the said Bill in so far as they purport to levy additional duties on steel and iron mentioned in the said Schedule to Act III of 1927 and from allowing any discussion on the said provisions or from putting the said clause to the vote of the Assembly at any stage.

(c) That in any event the President and his agents, Deputy President of the Assembly and the Panel of Chairmen be ordered to stay all proceedings on the said clauses of the said Bill until the said inquiry contemplated by Act III of 1927 has been instituted and notification under the said Act published.

(d) That an interim injunction may be granted against the defendant in terms of prayers (b) and (c).

(e) That the costs of the Plaintiff may be provided for.

(f) And the Plaintiff may be granted such further and other relief as the nature of the case requires or this Hon'ble Court deems fit.

PRAYER FOR INJUNCTION.

Mr. M.C. Setalvad with Mr. M. C. Chagla instructed by Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff while the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Setalvad argued at length the submissions adumberated in the plaint and urged their Lordships to grant injunction on the President of the Assembly, as otherwise the additional duty which is being already levied would do immense harm to his client and other merchants doing similar business.

Mr. Setalvad cited 40 Calcutta Law Journal in which K.S. Chowdhary had brought a similar injunction against Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, in regard to the additional grant for the Ministers' salaries.

Chief Justice:—How do you expect the Court to grant an injunction on an Act which has not become law?

Mr. Setalvad:—The Court has power to prevent injury. As a matter of fact, the extra duty is already levied.

Mr. Setalvad continuing said, it was necessary, in the interest of the general public and consumers, that these duties should not be increased.

EXTENT OF COURT'S JURISTION.

Chief Justice:—It is not necessary to discuss this in the Court. How can you say that we can restrain the Government of India?

Mr. Setalvad:—The notice of motion is against the President of the Legislative Assembly. The additional duty is already levied in Bombay and collected in Bombay. There is no proceedings against the Government of India. The President is in the position of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and it is his duty to put the motion to vote and the injunction is asked for to restrain from doing so.

The Advocate-General in reply quoted Government of India Act. Section 65 showing that all authority was vested with the Government of India and that they had supreme power to enact any law they liked.

The Chief Justice in the course of his order observed that the application made by the plaintiff was entirely misconceived. It might be that the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly would or would not passed in the form it had been introduced. It might be necessary that the bill would repeal or modify Act 3 of 1927 and it was certainly to be presumed that the Bill in the course of its passage would be modified. For the present it would be perfectly futile to make a declaration asked for before the Legislature proceeded with the Bill. It might be a different matter if the Bill were passed in its present form and became an Act of the Legislature. On that point, the court was not concerned.

His Lordship recalled a previous decision of the High Court in which it was held that the court had no jurisdiction to restrain an act which inflicts no legal wrong on the plaintiff. The Judge was quite unable to see how on the assumption that the Supplementary Finance Bill if passed, would inflict any legal wrong on the plaintiff. It seemed quite obvious that the plaintiff could not sue the defendant for damages for allowing the duties complained of to be levied. That being so they could not restrain the passage of the bill even if they thought that the Bill in its present form should not be passed into an act of Legislature.

His Lorship upheld the contention of the Advocate-General that the President had no power to refuse to allow a bill to be introduced and discussed.

In the result His Lordship dismissed the application for interim injunction with costs.

Mr. Justice Broomfield in delivering a concurrent judgment doubted whether the High Court had any jurisdiction over matters concerning the Legislative Assembly. The case reported in 40 Calcutta Law Journal and referred to by the Counsel for the plaintiff was in regard to a matter concerning the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council and not of the Indian Legislature.

After the judgment was delivered the Advocate-General inquired whether in view of the decision on the present application the plaintiff would be inclined to proceed with the suit for a permanent injunction.

Mr. Setalvad said he would consider the matter.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN WORKERS

B. P. C. C. Inquiry Committee Frames Issues.

The special committee of the B.P.C.C. to enquire into the allegations of Lathi charge on women workers of the Raghuvanshi mill met for the first time on Monday evening at the Congress House. Mr. B. G. Kher is the chairman of the committee, Mr S. A. Brelvi the convener and Mr. R. R. Bakhale the member. Mr Kher was in chair. The Labour Committee was represented by Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas. The G. K. Union was represented by Mr. Kandalkar, its president, Mr. Karnik, Dr. Govanda and others. The agents had not sent their representatives at the first sitting but they would do so at subsequent sittings.

The Committee considered the documents in their possession and after hearing the representatives of the Union and the Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. framed the issues of the enquiry. Following four issues were decided upon.

(1) Whether there was a wage-cut?

(2) If yes, was it effected with the approval of the workers?

(3) Were there lathi charges by the Police and assaults by others on the workers?

(4) If yes, were they made at the instigation of the management?

It was also decided to write to the Police Commissioner about the Committee's enquiry in case he wanted to send his representative to attend the enquiry.

The committee then adjourned till 13th instant when further enquiry will be resumed.

DEMAND FOR MR. RAJAH'S RELEASE

Bombay Navjawans Condemn Treatment In Jail

At a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha on the Chowpatty sands on Sunday evening speeches were delivered by several speakers condemning the treatment meted out to Mr. H. D. Rajah and his unwarranted detention in jail. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha condemns the inhuman treatment meted to Mr. H. D. Rajah in jail and demands his unconditional and immediate release."

S. AFRICA vs. S. AUSTRALIA

Closing Score In Second Match

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Adelaide.—The following are today's closing scores in the second match of the South African cricketers' tour which commenced here on 30th October:—

South Africans: 175 and 293 (Balaskas 61).

South Australia: 170 and 9 for nil. The match concludes to-morrow.—Reuter

SOME PEACE PREDICTIONS

Great War On 1st February 1933

Yogiraj Gurudeo Shri Shantivijayji Maharajji residing on Mount Abu, has expressed below on November 1st 1931 to his pupils the following prophecy about the present unrest in the world.:—

The present unrest in this country will end shortly. March 1932 is the beginning of peace. Peace atmosphere will show itself and progress on the 5th November 1931 at 16 hours 51 minutes and 35 seconds.

Compared with the rights given by the Government to Canada, India will get 12 annas in the Rupee in some cases and 12¾ annas in the Rupees, i.e., 51/64ths in others. Some of the Indian Princes and their representatives will strive their utmost to bring about settlement between the Congress and the Government, and to join the Congress. Government will also show generosity in granting rights to India. On the 19th of March 1932 at 6-35 p.m. there will be the beginning of settlement. By the 29th April 1932, there will be final settlement.

Before coming to the final settlement there will often be fears of breakdown and complete despair. There will be despair even five minutes before the declaration of the final settlement.

A great war will commence on the 1st of February 1933, and on the 12th of January 1934, Nature's Wrath will take a terrible turn. On the 12th of July 1934 the war will take terrible turn such as has never been heard of before. It will exhaust all the resources of the world. During the same period there will also be a civil war. All nations will take part in this war.

To escape such a terrible war all people should always meditate upon the Mantra "Om" or the Almighty God. If the killing of cows and other innocent animals is stopped in the whole world, the world will be much relieved from this war. Cow-killing and the killing of innocent animals in the name of Goddesses especially should be stopped forthwith and the legislation to stop the same should be framed and passed immediately. The cause of the outburst of war and Nature's Wrath will begin to show themselves within a short time.

The said war will be mostly among the people of the West.

ROADS USED AS "GARAGES".

Encroachment Department And Mptor Car Owners

The following notice of motion appears on the November agenda of the Bombay Municiapl Corporation:—

Dr. J. N. Choksy—that the Commissioner be requested to report what action is being taken by the Encroachment Department against the owners of the motor cars that are parked on public roads at all hours of the day and night and whether any cars have so far been seized by the department and, if so, what is the amount of fines that has been recovered.

Peggy Salaman Reaches Juba

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Juba.—Peggy Salaman arrived here within the scheduled time and resumed her journey at dawn —Reuter.

Aviator Butler Reaches Baghdad

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Aleppo.—C. A. Butler, the 29-year old Englishman, who is flying to Australia in the world's smallest aeroplane, is making great progress. He landed here at 9-30 a.m., departed an hour later and reached Baghdad.—Reuter.

London.—As the outcome of inquiries made by the Emergency Committee of the Football Association in connection with the Newport County and the issue of illegal lottery tickets, the Committee has decided to remove Newport from the English Cup Competition. —Reuter's Special.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE DRAFT REPORT

Mahatma Adheres To One Chamber Proposal

ALSO TO ADULT SUFFRAGE

Protest Against Bombay Having Commercial Weightage

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lord Sankey in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, read a note by Gandhiji whose silence ends at 10 p.m. stating that he desired to express his dissent in writing from the report on the following among other, matters.

Gandhiji adhered to one Chamber as the best but subject to certain vital modifications. He was prepared to support Sir Mirza Ismail's proposal for a small Upper Chamber consisting of nominated delegates of the Governments of Federation units provided this Chamber became an advisory body.

CONGRESS OPPOSITION TO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mahatma Gandhi's note continued: The Congress wholly opposes special representation to landlords, European and Indian Commerce and Labour. Representatives of these interests should appeal to the common electorate. The Congress scimilarly opposes nomination, but specialists should have facility to address the Chamber as required. There is much I would like to say, with reference to the paragraphs about States, especially on the matter of representation of States subjects; but I reserve my opinion for time being. I adhere to the proposal I have made for indirect election, or rather election through the delegates using villages as units, this scheme being based on adult suffrage to which the Congress is committed.

CHANGES MADE IN DRAFT REPORT.

The main changes in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report made at this afternoon's sitting comprised the stipulation that it should be impossible for a member to belong simultaneously to the Federal and the Provincial Legislature, the agreement that distribution of seats among the Provinces to the Upper Chamber required further consideration and addition to the Committee's observations regarding not making any recommendation about the representation of the depressed classes, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the words "or to the representation of women."

This change was made at the instance of Mrs. Subbarayan, and also alteration of the section dealing with nominations, in order to make it clear that women should be eligible, and definite instruction to Franchise Committee to secure the eligibility of a considesable number of women as candidates for the Upper House.

It was also made clear that the age-limit for the Upper House should be applied to candidates, and not to voters.

Pandit Malaviya supported by Sir Sultan Ahmad, objected to the disqualification of candidates undergoing detention. It was agreed to add to the report that a section of the Committee was opposed to such disqualification.

In the course of the debate Mr. Joshi urged that States' representatives in both Houses should as far as possible be selected by the same method as the British Indian.

On the question of representation of the Provinces, Mr. Sastri expressed the opinion that if Sind was separated from Bombay, the latter could not be placed in the same category as other Presidencies.

Mr. Jinnah declared that the North West Frontier would not be satisfied with the number of seats allotted to it in the suggested schemes.

BOMBAY V. CALCUTTA.

Mr. Gavin Jones felt that the United Provinces and particularly Bengal had been badly treated in regard to the representation in the Lower House; and declared that he was unable to understand why Bombay should have commercial weightage, because Bengal was far more important centre of commerce and industry.

Mr. Jayakar made it clear that he kept an open mind on the question whether weightage for Bombay should be given for commerce.

Sir A. Hydari said that it must be made clear that the Central Provinces quota to both the Houses must exclude Berar.

The Nawab of Bhopal, referring to the suggested date of March 1932 thought that it might not leave sufficient time to deal with the complex question but assured the Committee that every effort would be made to reach the early decision. He hoped that if in the absence of an understanding between States His Majesty's Government appointed a Committee, the latter's decisions would not be binding on the States.

LAST WORD FROM STATES.

Sir S. Hoare agreed, and said that the last word on Federation must come from the States themselves.

On the question of voting of supply, Dr. Sapru urged that this should be the function of the Lower House.

Sir. A. Hydari and Mr. Gavin Jones opposed it, and the matter was left open.

Sir P. C. Mitter, speaking of the contributions from Provinces, voiced Bengal's objection to paying the present heavy proportion of income-tax and also ninety per cent. of the Jute Export duties.—R. T. C. Special.

LIES NAILED TO COUNTER

Mahatma Pledged To Adult Suffrage

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

This morning, it was represented, that as Mahatma Gandhi kept silent when the Federal Structure Committee's report was under consideration and recommendations on the two houses were being adopted, it meant his acceptance of the report.

Feeling was also gaining ground that what was reported in the Saturday's "Times" as regards Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards adult suffrage was also not without foundation.

However at the afternoon meeting Mahatma Gandhi took the opportunity, despite his Day of Silence, to write to Lord Sankey that he did not support the proposal for the two chambers. He had however no objection to support Sir Mirza Ismail's proposal, pprovided it meant that one chamber would merely be an advisory body.

He also gave a direct answer to the "Times'" suggestion by maintaining that he opposed recommendation of the Committee, which dispensed with adult suffrage, as the Congress was decidedly pledged to it.

JOINT MEMORANDUM TO PREMIER

Demands Of Minorities For Safeguards & Special Representation

LONDON, Nov. 2.

H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi, Mr. A. F. Ghuznavi and Mr. Shaukat Ali met Sir H. Carr, Mr. Wood, Col. Gidney and Dr. Ambedkar at an informal conference and discussed the question of presenting to the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Minorities Sub-Committee, a joint memorandum setting out their demands for safeguards and special representation under the new Constitution. It is understood that no divergence of view was disclosed.

Another meeting will be held at which a definite agreement is expected to be concluded.—R. T. C. Special.

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